



# 2015 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security

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This document summarizes the actions taken by member and partner agencies of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council. The agency reports presented herein detail the new and ongoing efforts of Wisconsin state agencies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats to the security of the State of Wisconsin.

## ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS



\*HSC Membership as of September 30, 2015



**Governor Scott Walker**  
State of Wisconsin



**Maj. Gen. Donald P. Dunbar**  
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor  
Wisconsin Adjutant General



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Department of  
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**David Woodbury**  
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Natural Resources



**Edward F. Wall**  
Department of  
Corrections



**Sheriff David Mahoney**  
Badger State Sheriffs  
Association



**Dave Matthews**  
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Division of Criminal  
Investigation



**Chief David Erwin**  
Department of  
Administration –  
Division of Capitol  
Police



**Chief Edward Flynn**  
Chief of Police  
Milwaukee P. D.



**Bruce Slagoski**  
American Public Works  
Association – Wisconsin  
Chapter



**Ellen Nowak**  
Public Service  
Commission

# ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

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## **ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS**

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SCOTT WALKER  
Governor  
MAJ GEN DONALD P. DUNBAR  
Homeland Security Advisor

Department of Military Affairs  
2400 Wright Street  
Madison, WI 53704

December 31, 2015

Dear Governor Walker,

The 2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is pleased to present the 2015 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security. In the last year, the State of Wisconsin has encountered a variety of challenges requiring preparedness, awareness, and prompt, efficient response. In each case, the government systems and infrastructure in place have responded in professional, proactive, and positive ways. This report documents the coordination and collaboration of state government and local, tribal, and federal partners to meet these challenges as they arose.

Among the challenges faced by the State of Wisconsin were the outbreak of avian influenza in specific communities, the response to potential dangers surrounding the shipment of Bakken Crude Oil across the state, a critical shortage of natural gas affecting nearly all communities, and preparation in response to the Ebola outbreak in Africa. This report details the ways in which member agencies of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council addressed these emerging issues and continued to respond to ongoing threats to homeland security.

This report provides an overview of new and continuing efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, state agencies, federal, tribal, local partners, and private and public entities to maintain and improve homeland security, public health, and emergency management in the State of Wisconsin.

This report details Council progress on the objectives outlined in the newly released 2015-2018 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy. In some cases, these objectives have already been met through the dedication of the responsible member agencies. In others, progress is underway and will continue throughout the upcoming year. Across all objectives, member agencies of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council are actively considering the ways to best approach these objectives to best provide for the security of the State of Wisconsin.

Very respectfully,

Donald P. Dunbar  
Major General, Wisconsin National Guard  
The Adjutant General & Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

# ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

## A

AAR – After Action Report  
ACAMS – Automated Critical Asset Management System  
AHIMT – All-Hazard Incident Management Team  
ALERT – Aligned Law Enforcement Response Team  
ANG – Air National Guard  
APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
APWA-WI – American Public Works Association Wisconsin  
ARNG – Army National Guard  
ARC – American Red Cross  
ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency Service  
ASPR – Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response  
ASU – Air Support Unit  
ATF – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

## B

BEOH – Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health  
BIA – Business Impact Analysis  
BIU – Border Intelligence Unit  
BPA – Business Process Analysis  
BPSC – Bureau of Public Security and Communications  
BSSA – Badger State Sheriff's Association

## C

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive  
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CEASE – Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort  
CERFP – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive  
Enhanced Response Force Package  
CHPT – Chemical Hazard Preparedness Training  
CI/KR – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources  
CIMC – Critical Incident Management Course  
CIO – Chief Information Officer  
CND-T – Cyber Network Defense Team  
COC – Critical Operational Capability  
COG – Continuity of Government  
COMU – Communications Unit  
COOP – Continuity of Operations  
COP – Common Operating Picture  
COTS – Commercial Off-The-Shelf  
CPG – Comprehensive Preparedness Guide  
CRE – Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae  
CRE – CBRN Response Enterprise  
CRI – Cities Readiness Initiative  
CRWG – Comprehensive Response Working Group  
CST – Civil Support Team

CUSEC – Central United States Earthquake Consortium  
CWG – Cyber Working Group

## D

DATCP – Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection  
DCF – Department of Children and Families  
DET – Division of Enterprise Technology  
DHE – Domestic Highway Enforcement  
DHS – Department of Health Services  
DMA – Department of Military Affairs  
DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team  
DNR – Department of Natural Resources  
DOA – Department of Administration  
DOC – Department of Corrections  
DOD – Department of Defense  
DOJ – Department of Justice  
DOJ-DCI – Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation  
DOMOPS – Domestic Operations  
DOT – Department of Transportation  
DPH – Division of Public Health  
DTSD – Division of Transportation System Development  
DWD – Department of Workforce Development

## E

EDIs – Extended Duration Incidents  
EHHW – Environmental Hazard Health Workshops  
ELP – Equipment Loan Program  
ELR – Electronic Laboratory Reporting  
EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact  
EMI – Emergency Management Institute  
EMS – Emergency Medical Services  
EOC – Emergency Operations Center  
EOD – Explosive Ordinance Disposal  
EPS – Emergency Police Services  
ESAR VHP – Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals  
ESF – Emergency Support Function  
ETO – Emergency Transportation Operations  
EV-D68 – Enterovirus D68  
EXVAL – External Evaluation

## F

FAST – Functional Assessment Service Teams  
FCPP – Fusion Center Performance Program  
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency  
FLIR – Forward Looking Infrared  
FLO – Fusion Liaison Officer

# ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

FSE – Full Scale Exercise  
FSIS – Food Safety and Inspection Service

## G

GIO – Geographic Information Officer  
GIS – Geographic Information Systems

## H

HAB – Hostile Action Based  
HAN – Health Alert Network  
HCCs – Healthcare Coalitions  
HCI – Highway Criminal Interdiction  
HIDTA – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area  
HRF's – Homeland Response Forces  
HSC – Homeland Security Council  
HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evolution Program  
HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program  
HSIN – Homeland Security Information Network  
HVA – Hazard Vulnerability Assessment  
HVAC – Heating, Venting, and Cooling

## I

IAP – Incident Action Plans  
IAFC – International Association of Fire Chiefs  
IBCT – Infantry Brigade Combat Team  
IC – Incident Commander  
ICAC – Internet Crimes against Children Task Force  
ICS – Incident Command Structure  
ICTs – Information and Communication Technologies  
IED – Improvised Explosive Device  
IFERN – Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network  
ILT – Incident Location Tool  
IMTs – Incident Management Teams  
IRT – Innovative Readiness Training  
IST – Infrastructure Surveys  
ISWG – Information Sharing Working Group  
IT – Information Technology  
IT/DR – IT Disaster Recovery  
ITSCM – Information Technology Service Continuity Management

## J

JHAT – Joint Healthcare Assistance Team  
JIS – Joint Information System  
JISCC – Joint Incident Site Communications Capability  
JOC – Joint Operations Center  
JSOOC – Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee

## L

LEDR – Law Enforcement Death Response Team  
LEO – Law Enforcement Online  
L-IMT – Local Incident Management Teams

LPHD – Local Public Health Departments  
LRN – Laboratory Response Network  
LTE – Limited Term Employee  
LTIMT – Local/ Tribal Incident Management Team

## M

MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System  
MACH – Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling  
MCCs – Medical Coordinating Centers  
MERS-CoV- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Corona Virus  
MMCF- Mobile Medical Care Facility  
MMRS – Metropolitan Medical Response System  
MNJAC – Minnesota Joint Analysis Center

MRC – Medical Reserve Corps  
MS-ISAC – Multistate Information Sharing and Analysis Center  
MSP – Multi-State Partnership  
MSU – Mobile Support Unit

## N

NCCIC – National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center  
NCSC – National Cyber Security Center  
NDAA – National Defense Authorization Act  
N-DEX – Law Enforcement National Data Exchange  
NEMAC – Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact  
NERC – North American Electric Reliability Corporation  
NFA – National Fire Academy  
NGRF – National Guard Reaction Force  
NIBIN – National Integrated Ballistic Information Network  
NIMS – National Incident Management System  
NIPP – National Infrastructure Protection Plan  
NLE – National Level Exercise  
NMSZ – New Madrid Seismic Zone  
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association  
NPG – National Preparedness Goal  
NPHI – National Health Security Preparedness Index  
NRF – National Response Framework  
NSI – Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative  
NVS – National Veterinary Stockpile  
NYSIC – New York State Intelligence Center

## O

ODP – Office of Domestic Preparedness  
OPA – Office of Public Affairs

# ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

## P

PBNP – Point Beach Nuclear Plant  
PCMS – Portable Changeable Message Signs  
PERS – Preparedness and Emergency Response Section  
PHEP – Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program  
POD – Points of Dispensing  
PPD – Presidential Policy Directive  
PPE – Personal Protective Equipment  
P-RAP – Post-Residential Action Plan  
PSA – Protective Security Advisor  
PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point  
PSC – Public Service Commission

## R

RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service  
RCM – Regional Communication Manager  
RDO – Regional Duty Officer  
REACT Center – Regional Emergency All-Climate Training Center  
READY – Responding to Emergency and Disasters with Youth  
REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness  
RICs – Regional Interoperability Coordinators  
RIMC – Regional Incident Management Coordinators  
RSS – Receive, Stage, and Store  
RTI – Regional Training Institute

## S

SAA – State Administrative Agency  
SAC – Special Agent in Charge  
SAGIC – State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team  
SAR – Suspicious Activity Report  
SCIP – Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan  
SEAT – Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team  
SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center  
SETA – Special Event Threat Assessment  
SHSP – State Homeland Security Program  
SLTT – State, Local, Tribal, Territorial  
SIMCOM – State Interoperable Mobile Communications  
SME – Subject Matter Expert  
SMS – Secure Milk Supply  
SNS – Strategic National Stockpile  
SOS – Surveillance and Outbreak Support  
STAC – Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center  
STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics  
STEP – Student Tools for Emergency Planning  
STOC – Statewide Traffic Operations Center  
SVT – SAR Vetting Tool  
SWAT – Strategic Weapons and Tactics

## T

TEEX – Texas Engineering Extension Service  
THIRA – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment  
TLO – Threat Liaison Officer  
TPE – Training Proficiency Evaluation  
TRACS – Traffic and Criminal Software  
TRU – Technical Reconstruction Unit  
TSA – Transportation Security Administration  
TTX – Tabletop Exercise

## U

UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative  
URSOI – Unified Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration  
USAO – United States Attorney's Office  
USCC – United States Cyber Command  
USCG – United States Coast Guard  
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture  
USDHS – United States Department of Homeland Security  
USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency  
USGS – United States Geological Survey  
USMS – United States Marshals Service

## V

VBOEC – Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center  
VCC – Virtual Command Center  
VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

## W

WAD – Wisconsin Association for the Deaf  
WARN – Wisconsin Agro-Security Resource Network  
WCAN – Wisconsin Crime Alert Network  
WCLN – Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network  
WCPA – Wisconsin Chiefs' of Police Association  
WDMRT – Wisconsin Disaster Medical Response Team  
WEA – Wireless Emergency Alerts  
WEAVR – Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry  
WEDSS – Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System  
WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management  
WEMA – Wisconsin Emergency Management Association  
WERP – Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan  
WERR – Wisconsin Emergency Resource Registry  
WEST – Wisconsin Emergency Support Team  
WeVolunteer Initiative – Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer Initiative  
WDC – Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing  
WHEPP – Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program

## ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

WHIE – Wisconsin Health Information Exchange  
WICAMS – Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System  
WIGICC – Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council  
WIHMRS – Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System  
WIJIS – Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing  
WING – Wisconsin National Guard  
WISCOM – Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications  
WisHELPer – Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel  
WiTEMA – Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance  
WI-TF1 – Wisconsin Task Force 1  
WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction  
WPLF – Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation  
WSFCA – Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs’ Association  
WSIC – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center  
WSLH – Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene  
WSP – Wisconsin State Patrol  
WSSA – Wisconsin Sector-Specific Agencies  
WVDL – Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Lab  
WVMA – Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association

## Purpose and History of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council



The purpose of this Annual Report is to advise and apprise the public of the achievements, activities, objectives, and ongoing efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council (HSC).

The duties of Wisconsin's Homeland Security Advisor and the 15-member HSC include advising Governor Walker on matters of homeland security, coordinating state and local prevention and response efforts, and producing periodic reports on the state of homeland security in Wisconsin. The Council coordinates the efforts of federal, state, local, tribal, non-governmental organizations, and private industry partners to improve citizen and community preparedness for events that may occur. Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Additionally, a member of the Governor's staff is invited to attend and participate each meeting of the Council.

On March 18, 2003, the Wisconsin HSC was created by Executive Order #7 to evaluate the state's preparedness and response ability to homeland security threats in Wisconsin. The first iteration of the Council included seven members and member agencies: the Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of Wisconsin State Patrol, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health, the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigations, the Wisconsin Department of Administration – Capitol Police, and the Office of Justice Assistance.

From its initial structure through today, the Wisconsin HSC has expanded from seven members to 16. On March 14, 2006, Executive Order #143 was the first expansion of the HSC, increasing membership from seven members to nine. This change added the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.


On September 16, 2008, Executive Order #268 expanded the HSC membership from nine to 13, adding the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Badger State Sheriffs' Association, Wisconsin Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology.

On April 26, 2013, Executive Order #99 again increased the HSC membership by adding the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, the Public Service Commission, and the American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter. However, the 2013-2015 biannual budget eliminated the Office of Justice Assistance from state government, eliminating its position within the Wisconsin HSC at the same time. The priorities, goals, objectives, and working groups assigned to the Office of Justice Assistance were reassigned to other HSC member agencies.

Every non-statutory committee or council created by executive order of the Governor expires at the end of each gubernatorial term of office unless the new Governor, by executive order, provides for its continued existence. Thus, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council was re-created by Governor Jim Doyle by Executive Order #182 in January, 2007 and by Governor Scott Walker's Executive Order #6 in January, 2011 and again in Executive Order #150 on January 26, 2015. New members have been appointed to fill vacancies; however, the structure remains the same.

Representatives from other agencies and organizations regularly attend Council meetings. Attendees have included representatives from the Wisconsin National Guard, United States Coast Guard (USCG), United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center (STAC), United States Attorney's Office (USAO), United States Marshals Service (USMS), and United States Geological Survey (USGS), among others.

## Historical Composition of Council



**March 18, 2003 Executive Order #7:** The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is created through an executive order. Council size is set at seven members.

**April 3, 2003 Council Charter Adoption:** The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council Charter dictates the strategic vision of the Council and establishes administrative details for its operation.

**March 14, 2006 Executive Order #143:** The size of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is expanded from seven members to nine. This expansion adds the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

**January 18, 2007 Executive Order #182:** The Council is recreated under a new gubernatorial term. The recreation of the Council provides for its continued existence until the beginning of a new gubernatorial term.

**September 16, 2008 Executive Order #268:** The size of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is expanded from nine members to 13. This expansion adds the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Wisconsin Division of Enterprise Technology.

**January 21, 2011 Executive Order #6:** The Council is recreated by Governor Scott Walker. The recreation of the Council provides for its continued existence under Governor Walker's administration.

**May 3, 2013 Executive Order #101:** The size of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is expanded from 13 members to 16. This expansion adds the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, the American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter, and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

**January 26, 2015 Executive Order #150:** The Council is recreated by Governor Scott Walker. The recreation of the Council provides for its continued existence under Governor Walker's administration.

## Executive Summary

Throughout 2015, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council has continued to plan, train for, and respond to emergency and disaster events in the State of Wisconsin. During the course of the year, the Council continued to meet monthly to facilitate interoperability, coordination, and communication among member agencies. The Council used these opportunities to share experiences and achievements and update the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy goals and objectives outlined in this report. Many training exercises and planning meetings have taken place, both in-state and nationally, allowing for greater preparedness, communication, and the sharing of knowledge and information across multiple levels.

The Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) along with the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) continue to lead the state in training and response efforts to emergency situations statewide. Member agencies of the Council have also participated in and conducted many training exercises over the past year, increasing response readiness, awareness, and expertise. The exercises include NERC Grid Exercise II, State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM) 2015, State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) training, Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant, Cyber Guard, Patriot Exercise 2015, and Vigilant Guard-Minnesota 2015.

Participation in these exercises allowed multiple partner agencies to train and operate alongside one another while learning how to best react to a variety of real-world emergency situations ranging from natural disasters to man-made threats. The continued success of these joint training and planning exercise within Wisconsin is vital to maintaining the high level of readiness the State of Wisconsin and nation must possess to prevent, respond to, and recover from potential events which may occur.

Over the past year, Wisconsin encountered a number of natural and man-made hazards which member agencies of the Council addressed with professionalism, competence, and appropriate measure. In 2015, many communities were affected by the threat of the spread of Avian influence. This threat required strong communication among health services professionals and affiliated government organizations. This challenge presented an opportunity to test our preparedness for sickness and disease vectors which have not previously been encountered. Moreover, member agencies of the Council also responded to concerns over the risk posed by the shipment of Bakken Crude Oil within the state, which presented immediate and real risks due to past events.

These concerns created opportunities for the Council to address the real-world impact of our energy and security needs and to develop response plans in the event of disasters caused in the course of commercial shipping and transit. Lastly, many communities in Wisconsin were affected by a shortage of natural gas. This shortage posed a challenge to members of the Council in their ability to address the needs of Wisconsin's communities while working with local partners in private industry. The response to all these concerns facilitated real-world learning and the application of skills that our training and preparedness routines are designed to develop.

Finally, cyber security continues to grow and remains at the forefront of the Council's meetings. Though the increased connectivity and communication fostered by digital automation in public and private arenas is essential to our day-to-day operation, it also presents opportunities and vulnerabilities

which may be exploited. The potential for catastrophic damage committed either physically or digitally is a risk which necessitates a strong plan of action by the Council. Given this necessity, the Council has taken appropriate measures to prepare for such events and continues to learn about, plan, and develop strategies to address the issues of an increasingly-digital world. It is vital that every level, from end-user to administrator, remain vigilant and cognizant of not only the potential threats but also the measures that can help ensure the safety of network infrastructure and the information that lies within.

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council maintains strong relationships with its member and partner agencies. Through continued training exercises, individuals from many agencies improve their connectedness to one another and build networks which are essential to comprehensive responses to disaster. The Council also maintains relationships with private industry partners and provides opportunities for these partners to build similar networks with council agency members. These connections create linkages which are more easily activated in emergency circumstances.

Through the continued efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council and its member and partner agencies, the critical security needs of the State of Wisconsin are met with dedication and diligence. Continuous training enhances the preparedness of state agencies to respond to disaster events across the state and ensures that the technical skills needed for such responses are up to date and the best available. The meetings of the Council ensure that knowledge is constantly shared and that agency needs, when they arise, are met swiftly and with appropriate measure. These communicative and collaborative efforts produce a comprehensive and efficient system of awareness and response-readiness that is essential to the ongoing safety and security of the State of Wisconsin.

## WISCONSIN PREPAREDNESS GRANT AWARDS FUNDING

Homeland security funding levels to states and local municipalities are determined by the United States Congress. In FY2015, Congress allocated Preparedness Grant Awards for seven programs. Preparedness funding, in support of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), goes to states, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies, and the private sector in order to strengthen our nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Program	FY2014 Allocation	FY2015 Allocation	Purpose
<b>Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)</b>			<b>Provides funds to build capabilities at state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in the state preparedness report.</b>
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	\$3,978,000	\$3,978,000	
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	Not eligible	Not eligible	
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$0	
<b>Emergency Management Performance Grants Program</b>	\$6,392,302	\$6,370,898	<b>Assists state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.</b>

In FY2015, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) was comprised of three interconnected grant programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Operation Stonegarden (OPSG), and the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). Wisconsin does not receive funding for OPSG and is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area. As the State Administrative Agency (SAA), DMA/WEM administers the HSGP.

FEMA provides additional grants for Homeland Security related projects that are specific to a discipline. However, those are granted directly to local agencies and are not administered through the SAA. These grant programs include:

- Tribal HSGP

- Port Security Grant Program
- Transit Security Grant Program
- Intercity Passenger Rail Program

Homeland Security Preparedness Grant Program funding will assist Wisconsin in meeting Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD-8). This directive was established in March, 2011 by President Obama and focuses on strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

## FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR THE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) developed the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget for federal fiscal year 2015. The grant program, funded through FEMA, helps to protect Wisconsin's communities by building the capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from a catastrophic incident. DMA is the State Administrative Agency for HSGP. Since the program began, Wisconsin has received more than \$211 million to local governments, state agencies, and tribes in Wisconsin.

WEM works directly with a broad spectrum of emergency response agencies at all levels of government to invest in improving Wisconsin's preparedness through planning, training, exercising, and the acquiring of specialized equipment. The program focuses on a number of priorities that include building interoperable communications, improving information sharing, developing regional emergency response, and increasing community preparedness. WEM participates in a number of committees, councils, and working groups, and regularly reaches out to the public safety community to seek input on the use of grant funds. This collaborative, user-driven approach has produced exceptionally strong federal applications that tie directly to the State Homeland Security Strategy.

**Investment:** The targeted use of FY2015 HSGP funding, at the operational level, is towards the achievement of one or more initiatives that supports the development of National Priorities and Core Capabilities.

**Investment Justification:** The FY2015 HSGP grant application is used by states, territories, and urban areas to request HSGP funding. The investment justification is composed of up to 15 investments (including multi-applicant investments). The collective investments within an investment justification should demonstrate an applicant's ability to meet strategic goals and objectives aligned to the National Priorities and Core Capabilities.

Wisconsin's investments support the 2015-2018 State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, which was updated by the Council and approved by Governor Scott Walker. The strategy, available for download at <http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov>, serves as the guide for homeland security funding. In addition to supporting the statewide strategy, the investment budget is also designed to meet key federal grant requirements, such as the allocation of at least twenty-five percent to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of eighty percent to local governments. The local pass-through requirement is met by a combination of direct grants and agreements between state and local agencies.

In FY2015, Wisconsin received a total of \$3,978,000 in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funding. The projects funded in these investment justifications were reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee on April 30, 2015. The Committee's recommendations were used by WEM to develop the FY2015 federal grant request in light of the severe funding reductions, as follows:

- Prioritize existing projects ahead of new projects.
- Provide funding to allow projects that lost dedicated federal funding to operate at a base level: UASI coordinator, Community Preparedness Coordinator, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC).
- Allocate at least \$994,500 (25%) for law enforcement activities.
- Allocate a local government pass-through of at least \$3,182,400 (80%) for local projects.

<b>FY2015 Investments</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Communications Interoperability</b>	\$354,000
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	\$110,000
<b>Critical Infrastructure- Food &amp; Agriculture Security</b>	\$81,000
<b>Cyber Security</b>	\$98,750
<b>NIMS Implementation: Training &amp; Exercising</b>	\$629,645
<b>DMA/WEM Statewide Planning &amp; Implementation</b>	\$463,355
<b>Regional Response- ALERT</b>	\$625,000
<b>Regional Response- Collapse Rescue</b>	\$761,250
<b>UASI Planning &amp; Implementation</b>	\$135,000
<b>Intelligence and Information Sharing</b>	\$720,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,978,000</b>

## 2014 - 2015 FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

<b><u>WISCOM</u></b>  <i>Investment Justification:</i> <i>Communications</i> <i>Interoperability</i>	WISCOM: Build out of the 80-site system was completed in 2012 and sustainment will be provided by state funding. Last year, daily users of the WISCOM system received grants to purchase new radio or re-program existing radios for use on WISCOM.
<b><u>IFERN for MABAS</u></b>  <i>Investment Justification:</i> <i>Communications</i> <i>Interoperability</i>	IFERN for MABAS base stations: This project will provide MABAS divisions with an Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN) base station. As identified in Wisconsin's Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), the purpose of these funds is to improve the public safety answering point (PSAP), or dispatch center, IFERN/IFERN2 voice communication with responders affiliated with the fire service's Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). This is the fifth round of funding for this program. In 2014, three more agencies purchased the Base Station.
<b><u>Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</u></b>  <i>Investment Justification:</i> <i>Wisconsin Statewide information Center</i>	The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) – the State's primary intelligence fusion center – will continue to receive funding to lead Wisconsin's information sharing efforts. WSIC will increase agency awareness of threats facing Wisconsin and continue to evolve in tandem with other centers.
<b><u>Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center</u></b>  <i>Investment Justification:</i> <i>Intelligence &amp; Information Sharing</i>	The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) was previously funded with UASI grant money. The STAC was allocated funding in order to maintain equipment and provided necessary training for analysts
<b><u>Food and Agriculture Security</u></b>  <i>Investment Justification:</i> <i>Critical Infrastructure</i>	This investment supports local and Multi-State Partnership exercises in order to improve the security of the food and agriculture industries in Wisconsin.
<b><u>Regional Response: Collapse Rescue</u></b>  <i>Investment Justification:</i> <i>Emergency Regional Response</i>	<p>This investment has created a fire service response statewide collapse rescue capability that can respond anywhere in the state within eight hours. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) manages the program.</p> <p>FY2015 funding will be used to purchase specialized equipment and conduct training and exercising for Wisconsin Task Force 1.</p>
<b><u>Regional Response: Law Enforcement Response-</u></b>	ALERT provides a specialized statewide law enforcement response capability to assist local departments. The goal for ALERT program sustainment includes a legislative solution and state funding. In order to

<p><b><u>ALERT</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response</i></p>	<p>accomplish this, an adopting state agency willing to take on operational responsibilities must be identified.</p> <p>FY2014 funding will be used to support specialized equipment and training for the ALERT team agencies.</p>
<p><b><u>Whole Community Preparedness</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: Whole Community Preparedness</i></p>	<p>This investment funds a position, which is an ongoing need.</p> <p>The position is responsible for outreach to private sector partners and organizing training opportunities around the topic of community preparedness. For example, the position was involved in working on a new series of public/private workshops. In spring 2013, the state held its first training workshop on critical infrastructure restoration focused on a public/private partnership audience. Over 150 people attended the workshop in Waukesha. Three additional workshops were held since the original workshop.</p>
<p><b><u>Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP)</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: Whole Community Preparedness</i></p>	<p>The STEP program was launched in Wisconsin in the 2010-2011 school years. For several years it received grants or turn back funds to purchase supplies to help support the kits for the 5<sup>th</sup> grade students. A FY2014 grant was allocated to Wisconsin Emergency Management for STEP and other READY Wisconsin initiatives such as Weather Day at Miller Park.</p>
<p><b><u>DMA/ WEM Planning &amp; Implementation</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: DMA/WEM Program Planning and Implementation</i></p>	<p>As the State Administrative Agency, DMA/WEM is responsible for the management and administration of homeland security grants. The WEM Homeland Security Program currently manages three active federal grants, including two HSGP grants (FY2014 &amp; FY2015) and one Emergency Operations Center (EOC) grant. WEM is responsible for all aspects of the programmatic and financial administration of the grants, including developing funding announcements, reviewing and processing applications, processing payments, monitoring, and reporting. WEM is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying and prioritizing needs, working with stakeholders, developing strategies, and implementing policies and plans to improve capabilities using federal guidelines. A significant part of this involves staffing and coordinating councils, committees, and working groups, including the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Group, and the ALERT Executive Committee and working groups. Staffing has declined significantly since 2011 as funding levels dropped by more than fifty percent in consecutive years. Currently the program has four full-time staff for program management and grant administration, and five LTEs (that are less than fifty percent each) for program support, compliance, and managing the ALERT program.</p>

<p><b><u>NIMS Implementation- Exercising and Training</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: NIMS Implementation</i></p>	<p>The NIMS training investment is an ongoing expense. Funding for NIMS training is provided to meet the needs of emergency responders. Exercising is a continual requirement for the counties in Wisconsin. This is essential for locals and WEM to ensure readiness to respond to events. Funding is provided for local exercise grants to counties and to pay for two-thirds of the cost of WEM training and exercise officers.</p>
<p><b><u>Mission Support</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: NIMS Implementation</i></p>	<p>The Mission Support position is a new grant-funded project. WEM has a new three person team that provides support to the EOC management system (E-Sponder®) and the credentialing software. One position is supported by HSGP funds in FY2015.</p>
<p><b><u>Urban Areas Security Initiative</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: UASI Planning &amp; Implementation</i></p>	<p>In FY2011, funding eligibility for the Tier II urban areas in the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) was eliminated. Wisconsin is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area. The Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee has recognized the importance of continuing to provide some financial support for UASI projects. As such, FY2014 funds are being used to support several UASI projects. Those projects are a UASI Coordinator position, UASI public private Partnership training, and several others.</p>
<p><b><u>50 % Cost Share Grant for SLTT Cyber Response Teams</u></b></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: Cyber Security</i></p>	<p>Currently, there is no State of Wisconsin cyber response capability specifically for Wisconsin's local units of government. The objective of this proposal is to jump start the formation of three teams comprised of current state (20%) and local government (80%) staff to provide a regional prevention and protection capability to state, local, and tribal units of government. Teams would be assigned to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions. The first year of funding for this project was allocated during FY2014, and FY2015 was allocated at nearly double the FY2014 level.</p>

## Wisconsin Homeland Security Council Member Agency Reports



The Homeland Security Member Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed agency reports have been updated since the 2015 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Badger State Sheriffs' Association
- Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Capitol Police
- Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health
- Wisconsin Department of Corrections
- Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation; Wisconsin Statewide Information Center
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of State Patrol
- Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
- Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin National Guard
- Public Service Commission
- American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter

## BADGER STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION



HSC Representative: Sheriff David J. Mahoney

HSC Alternate: Sheriff Nate Dreckman

### BACKGROUND

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Established in 1975, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA) has provided leadership, legislative representation, and support for Wisconsin Sheriffs for 40 years. The BSSA represents Wisconsin's seventy-two elected Sheriffs and is active in leadership development, critical incident response, and partnering with other public safety assets to ensure homeland security preparedness and response.

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs:** The Badger State Sheriffs' Association continues to engage in a program by which Sheriffs across Wisconsin are able to facilitate better service of Wisconsin citizens through communication and collaborative training and sharing of resources.

**Badger Sheriffs' Leadership Academies:** These academies enable members of Wisconsin law enforcement agents to enhance their skills while training to become sheriffs and leaders among their community. These programs provide rigorous courses in ethical leadership to both entry- and upper-level law enforcement agents.

**Radio Interoperability:** Sheriffs from Kewaunee County, Green Lake County, Taylor County, and Waupaca County serve on the Wisconsin Interoperability Council which promotes statewide interoperability. This council facilitates cooperation across counties and states in Wisconsin.

**Wisconsin Regional ALERT Teams:** Sheriffs from Dane, Brown, and Eau Claire Counties serve on the Wisconsin ALERT (Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams) Executive Committee, along with representatives of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) to study and work to implement statewide tactical response and Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams for use in extremely critical incidents impacting homeland security.

**Sheriff's Legislative Council:** Badger State Sheriff's Association continually works to craft and support statewide legislation that improves law enforcement in Wisconsin's 72 counties. This legislation provides better and clearer regulations and mandates for those serving in Wisconsin law enforcement agencies.

**National Sheriff's Association:** Badger State Sheriff's Association, as members of the National Sheriff's Association, are provided resources and training opportunities for their staff and agencies to enhance public safety in their counties and states. The resources include Crime Prevention, Leadership, Traffic Safety, and Crime Victim Services. Wisconsin's Dane County Sheriff represents Wisconsin's 72 Sheriffs while sitting on the National Board of Directors.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION – DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief David Erwin

HSC Alternate: Deputy Chief Daniel Blackdeer



## BACKGROUND



The Wisconsin State Capitol Police is a Division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration. The primary mission of the State Capitol Police is to protect the health and welfare of employees, and citizens while on state property, the expression and assemble, and the integrity of the Wisconsin government. The State Capitol Police also ensure the continuity of operations of the Wisconsin state government and protect the assets of the State of Wisconsin.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

**Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring:** The Investigative Court Services Unit of the State Capitol Police conducts investigations across Wisconsin on cases involving illegal activity against state property, state employees, and citizens. It processes over one thousand court citations annually. The State Capitol Police utilize sophisticated surveillance and alarm devices to detect illegal activity in and around state buildings statewide. The State Capitol Police continued to conduct investigations regarding threats against government officials and bomb threats over the last year, some of which resulted in prosecution and incarceration. The Dignitary Unit provides protective services to the Governor, Lt. Governor, and their families, as well as visiting dignitaries and all three branches of state government, as requested or directed. The State Safety Office monitors and manages highly sensitive issues on state property, such as hazardous waste and material spills, confined entry, injury and accident investigations, investigations of loss claims, and other situations impacting employees and visitors.

**Special Public Events:** Special events occur every day at the State Capitol and other state buildings. The State Capitol Police Department is responsible for the approval of permits and notifications associated with these events. The State Capitol Police Department is also responsible for coordinating all events both inside and outside the Capitol, which sometimes means coordinating several events at the same time. As the center of the state government, this function is critical to the citizens that wish to use the Capitol for their expression of important information. The Patrol Section of the State Capitol Police works to ensure that the participants of these special events, which often draw large crowds (e.g. Concerts on the Square, Dane County Farmers' Market, Art Fair on the Square, Cows on the Concourse, and the Winter Holiday Parade), have a safe and positive experience. The Patrol Section also provides a presence at other events (e.g. political demonstrations, rallies, acts of civil disobedience, legislative hearings off-site from the Capitol, agency meetings where security is required, and marches) that occur both in Madison and around the state of Wisconsin.

**Ensuring Public Safety and Civil Rights:** An ongoing initiative of the State Capitol Police has been to support the expression of free speech and the free demonstration of ideas. The State Capitol Police are committed to the protection of these rights. The State Capitol Police also recognizes that these rights need to be balanced with the public's right to free movement, privacy, and freedom from violence. The

State Capitol Police will continue to protect individual rights through complete impartiality, while ensuring that government can continue to function.

**Public Safety and Security:** The State Capitol Police provides risk assessment services and conducts annual safety awareness programs to all state-owned and leased buildings around the state. The State Capitol Police, on a continuing basis, conduct and maintain a homeland security assessment for each state-owned building. It continues to conduct “Safety in the Workplace/Active Shooter” training statewide to all agencies as the demand for this training continues to grow. In addition, education for employees is provided in the area of CPR/AED, de-escalation training, dealing with suspicious packages, active shooter response, Incident Command System, Floor Captain responsibilities, and tabletop exercises for critical events. Further, it assists in the annual fire drills for state buildings, which test emergency plans for fire evacuation routes, safe areas, and gathering points after evacuation. The State Capitol Police initiated the Floor Captain Program, which incorporates state building occupants into the emergency planning process. In addition, the State Capitol Police has added a community policing component to all of the major state buildings. This has helped resolve employee safety concerns by letting them become part of the decision-making process in regards to solutions. This has also increased security awareness in these buildings by providing uniform security messages on a timely basis. In addition, all officers been trained to administer Naloxone because of the increased use of controlled substances and the general public’s concern over premature deaths related to the abuse of these substances.

**Command Center:** In January of 2015 the State Capitol Police Command Center became operational. This state-of-the-art Command Center allows for ICS to fully function by integrating local, state, and federal agencies as needed for any event, and providing interoperability between officers, agencies, and Command Centers while allowing for real time awareness of the emerging event. The State Capitol Police adheres to the National Incident Management System doctrine in using the Incident Command System (ICS) for effective and efficient response to events and emergencies. The State Capitol Police and the State Office of Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government work closely together to provide an environment in which critical state government functions continue to operate during crisis situations. During the first six months of operation the Command Center has been activated for 34+ days to oversee state operations, handling such things as legislation protests, officer involved shooting protests, bomb threats, special events at the capitol, and severe weather affecting state office operations.

**Crisis Intervention Team:** During 2015 the State Capitol Police Department established a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT). The CIT was created to deal with mental health needs within the community. The desired outcome for this program is to have a better understanding of those persons which have life challenges, being able to put mitigation measures in place to deal with particular individual’s challenges, and having community involvement and support to help with these issues. This will lead to improving collaboration within the community and diversion from the criminal justice system to alternative treatment methods. This provides appropriate solutions for those persons needing assistance.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION- DIVISION OF ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY

HSC Representative: David Cagigal

HSC Alternate: Eugene Essex



## BACKGROUND

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The Department of Administration (DOA) supports other state agencies and programs with services such as centralized purchasing and financial management. The Department also helps the Governor develop and implement the state budget. The ultimate goal of all programs is to offer Wisconsin residents the most efficient, highest quality state government services possible.

The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) manages the state's information technology assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery. It provides computer services to state agencies and operates the statewide voice, data, and video telecommunications network. In consultation with business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the DET develops strategies, policies, and standards for cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources. DET provides centralized security, training, and research as well as print and mail services to other state agencies. DET also provides statewide computer systems for district attorneys.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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The DET routinely evaluates the state of technological security and assets in the state. In the event of a cyber-incident, the DET provides logistical and technical support to local government entities in the following four areas:

- Agility and flexibility in responses to an enterprise incident
- Development of fresh, holistic solutions to defend the enterprise and ensure resiliency
- Implementation of best practices for employee awareness training
- Growth and recruitment exceptional cyber talent

**Holistic Solutions:** DOA's State Bureau of Procurement has worked with DET to establish IT Security Services contracts that are available for all state agencies, the UW system, and local units of government. These competitive contracts streamline the acquisition process for best-in-class IT security resources.

**Training Events:** The DET participates in regular training programs to facilitate greater communication between itself and its clients, and to learn best-in-class practices for emerging areas of concern. These training exercises include real-time cyberattacks whose sources are identified and proper practices are discussed and staged.

**Cyber Summit:** The Division of Enterprise Technology participates annually in the Cyber Summit held at Marquette University. This event provides an opportunity for interested parties to learn best practices regarding cyber hygiene and puts government entities and their private partners in direct collaboration.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Michelle Wachter

HSC Alternate: Michael Linsley



## BACKGROUND

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The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, water and soil protection, and the monitoring of business practices. The agency inspects and licenses businesses and individuals, analyzes laboratory samples, conducts hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture domestically and

abroad.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Public-Private Partnerships:** DATCP continues to maintain and expand partnerships with private businesses and other non-governmental organizations at the local, national, and international levels. These ongoing partnerships reflect the central role that private industry plays in Wisconsin's agricultural sector, and serve to enhance planning for and responses to known and emerging threats.

**Training and Exercise Programs:** DATCP conducts training and exercises with local emergency managers, agricultural officials, university representatives, and industry participants to test plans addressing agriculture related emergencies. DATCP will execute three Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant tabletop (TTX) exercises this year. The TTXs will consist of a food safety scenario, a hazardous agricultural materials scenario, and a major animal disease scenario.

**Multi-State Partnership (MSP) for Security in Agriculture:** DATCP continues to work with MSP members and associates on a variety of critical issues. These issues range from ongoing sharing of critical technical, policy, and administrative information related to agricultural emergencies, to focused assessments of risk to agricultural products during all phases of production and processing. The MSP is currently focused on planning state-level incident management/emergency response structures associated with large-scale (whole-state) response to an animal health emergency (e.g., a foreign animal disease outbreak [FAD]). This project will also assist with the development of a Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) standard operating procedure (SOP) for Area Command. The culmination of this effort will be a joint MSP with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Veterinary Services (VS) as a functional exercise (FE) slated for summer 2018.

**Statewide Planning and Emergency Response:** DATCP continues to provide a leadership role in agricultural emergency management within state government through ongoing planning, and exercises in conjunction with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), as well as other state and non-

governmental agencies. DATCP is continuing the development of plans and exercises related to cyber-terrorism, epizootics, radiological events, natural disasters, and other threats to agency functions. Emergency Response activities this year consisted of a statewide response to a major animal health outbreak and the startup of a Rapid Response Team (RRT). DATCP's Division of Animal Health (DAH) took the lead in responding to a High Pathogen Avian Influenza (HPAI) that started in the spring of 2015 and affected ten poultry premises. DAH is currently in the process of reviewing lessons learned from the spring response and gearing up for an anticipated return of HPAI this fall. DATCP's Division of Food Safety (DFS) is in the process of starting up a Rapid Response Team (RRT) in partnership with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The RRT is designed to enhance communication and response actions between federal, state and local agencies and industry stakeholders during a food or animal feed emergency.

## WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES – DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HSC Representative: Dr. Henry Anderson

HSC Alternate: Chuck Warzecha



**BACK**

The Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS-DPH) is responsible for environmental and public health regulation, and the provision of public health services. The DPH operates programs that address environmental and occupational health, family and community health, public health and healthcare preparedness, emergency medical services and injury prevention, chronic disease prevention, health promotion, and communicable

diseases. It is also responsible for issuing birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates, as well as collecting statistics related to the health of Wisconsin's population. The DPH is an integral part of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and when an emergency involves human health, DPH is represented at the State Emergency Operations Center. The DPH is the lead for Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 6 and 8 and serves in a supportive role for the other ESFs. During events with significant health implications, the DPH may serve as the lead agency for emergency response.

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

**Crisis Standards of Care:** Crisis standards of care (CSC) are guidelines developed before a disaster to help medical providers minimize death, injury, and illness when resources are insufficient to meet the usual standards of care. Reasons to develop these standards in advance of a disaster including: 1) ensuring that limited resources are rationed in an ethical and equitable manner, 2) preventing hoarding of resources that are in short supply, 3) conserving limited resources in order to care for more patients; and 4) ensuring that vulnerable groups are protected and that community trust in the medical system is maintained. The DPH is working to promote the involvement of diverse stakeholders, including emergency medical services, health care coalitions, local public health agencies, and hospitals, emergency management and others to develop Wisconsin's Crisis Standards of Care Plan.

**Fatality Management:** Mass fatality management is the coordination of key organizations such as public health, law enforcement, healthcare, emergency medical services and medical examiners/coroners to ensure the proper recovery, identification, transportation, storage and disposal of human remains and personal effects, along with communication with loved ones. Public health entities are required by federal guidance to ensure that mass fatality management capability is adequately addressed. The DPH has worked to facilitate enhancement of a fatality incident response team with statewide reach to

supplement the capabilities of local jurisdictions in Wisconsin when the local resources are overwhelmed. DPH is working with partners to develop the state's Mass Fatality Plan.

**Ebola Virus Monitoring:** Throughout the 2014-2015 outbreak in West Africa and other affected countries, the DPH provided updated information for public health professionals and the general public. When Ebola cases appeared in the United States, DPH provided weekly webcasts to statewide public health and healthcare partners with Ebola information and guidance, as it continued to be updated. Additionally the DPH conducted multiple exercises to facilitate coordination and collaboration, as well as provide practice scenarios to implement prevention strategies and streamline communications. The DPH diligently implemented national recommendations and Wisconsin's statewide public health and healthcare system is better prepared to respond to highly pathogenic diseases because of these efforts.

**H5N2 Avian Influenza Response:** Throughout 2015, numerous cases of H5N2 Avian Influenza threatened health and security in the State of Wisconsin. DPH distributed influenza antiviral prophylaxis guidance to clinics and public health workers for persons exposed to birds possibly infected with H5N2 viruses, as cases would have required immediate treatment. DPH also facilitated communication and training between state, local, and tribal levels of government, which prevented greater risks to health and resulted in medical professionals registered and trained by the DHS-DPH.

**Improve and Expand the Use of Health Professional Volunteers:** The DPH continues to lead the effort to maintain a fully functional and compliant health professional registry and credentialing system that meets the federal standards of the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR VHP), as required by the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) allows health professionals to self-register their interest in donating their time and expertise during an emergency on a statewide basis and at the local public health or tribal health organizational level. WEAVR also makes it possible for a volunteer to indicate membership or interest in local Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) units, as well as the WI-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT). Local level administrative access to WEAVR has been provided for local and tribal public health departments, MRC Unit Coordinators, and DMAT Coordinators for purposes of communication, credential verification, deployment, and tracking of volunteers. WEAVR members who are also interested in more robust volunteer participation at the local or federal level may also join an MRC Unit or DMAT team.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HSC Representative: Secretary Edward F. Wall

HSC Alternate: Steven Wierenga



## BACKGROUND

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The Wisconsin Department of Corrections is the largest state agency and operates thirty-six adult institutions and facilities with 10,000 employees statewide. The DOC is the state's largest cabinet agency with multiple areas of responsibility and one core mission: public safety. The Department's primary goal is to maintain the safe custody and supervision of offenders using the best, most effective correctional policies and procedures. The DOC is focused on keeping Wisconsin's citizens protected, helping offenders succeed

in the community, and making every effort to reduce the cost of corrections to taxpayers. A variety of programs and offices support the DOC's public safety mission, which includes providing support and services to crime victims. The DOC has thirty-six correctional institutions, eight regional offices, and 114 field offices across the state.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**WSIC/Fusion Center Support:** Law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin have long sought intelligence only available within the DOC and we are now in a position where sharing the information is possible. The DOC has an analyst position (assigned to DOC Office of Special Operations) housed at WSIC to collect, analyze and disseminate appropriate information.

**Participation in Mid-states Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC):** In 2015, the DOC joined membership with MOCIC to facilitate the sharing of information and security threat group (gang) intelligence with MOCIC Law enforcement member agencies.

**Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR):** The DOC Office of Special Operations in conjunction with Dept. Of Homeland Security and Dept. of Justice created WI - DOC specific Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) training to supplement current national SAR training initiative.

**Participation in Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN):** The DOC continues to utilize WCAN to share with law enforcement and the public, as appropriate, information about significant events impacting public safety, including information about escapes and sex offender registrants.

**Dept. Of Corrections, Office of Special Operations, Preparedness and Emergency Response Section (PERS):** This section provides a systemic structure for department-wide emergency preparedness, education, training, response, and management, to include overseeing department-wide worksite

specific Comprehensive Exercise Plans (CEP). These plans and training exercises are built upon internal threat assessments along with threats and risk/hazards identified in the state's annual THIRA report. Additionally, PERS incorporated active shooter and employee safety training to the department's annual training plan.

## **WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE – DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (DCI) WISCONSIN STATEWIDE INFORMATION CENTER (WSIC)**

HSC Representative: David S. Matthews

HSC Alternate: Jennifer Price



### **BACKGROUND**

The Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is the parent agency for the Governor's designated primary intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). WSIC works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as partners from various federal, state, local, tribal, and campus agencies. These partners include the Wisconsin Department of Military

Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin State Patrol, Dane County Sheriff's Office, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. Additionally, the Milwaukee Police Department maintains the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) to address the unique concerns of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. STAC is a critical partner and works closely with the WSIC to enhance statewide intelligence sharing on criminal and terrorist threats.

### **MAJOR INITIATIVES**

**WiWATCH and the "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) Campaign:** In 2012, Wisconsin adapted the national public awareness campaign with the intent of enhancing citizens' understanding of public safety risks and improving awareness. The S4 campaign is an extension of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) and serves to increase public awareness of suspicious activity related to crime and terrorism. While the NSI focuses on training first responders, WiWATCH/S4 focuses on public outreach. In Wisconsin, a toll-free number (877-WI-WATCH) is paired with a web portal ([www.wiwatch.org](http://www.wiwatch.org)) to facilitate public reporting of suspicious activity. A sustainment strategy is ongoing; it includes training, outreach, education, and additional media coverage of the campaign. During 2015, the HSC renewed its commitment to this campaign and has used its relationship with commercial retailers' organizations, stadium security professionals, and civic organizations to spread this message and increase awareness in Wisconsin's communities.

**Hometown Security Partners / Fusion Liaison Officer Program:** In 2015, the WSIC continued its implementation of the Hometown Security Partners training program. This program provides an instructional series of training exercises for non-law enforcement partners such as: fire and emergency medical service, emergency management, public safety telecommunications, probation, parole, and corrections, and private sector security. This four-hour training program increases partner awareness by

identifying suspicious behaviors indicative of criminal activity or terrorism and provide the tools to report suspicious activity, while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. WSIC further introduced the Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Program in December 2011, providing training and on-site experience. To date, WSIC has delivered the Hometown Security Partner training to over 280 individuals including police dispatchers, fire service, public health, corrections, and private sector security partners.

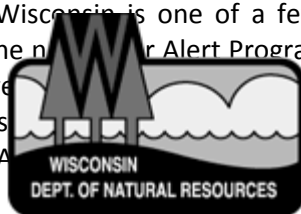
**Threat Liaison Officer Program:** WSIC's Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program is a statewide initiative that works with local, county, state, federal, and tribal agencies along with other public and private sector security partners in training on the indicators of suspicious criminal or terrorist activity.

**Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative:** WSIC recognizes the importance of the public in reporting suspicious activity and its potential impact on public threats and risk. For this reason, WSIC and the State of Wisconsin continue their partnership with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI). The NSI is a partnership between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector agencies. The NSI establishes a national capacity, through a series of networks and databases, for gathering, processing, analyzing, and sharing suspicious activity reports. WSIC and STAC share SAR data with the national shared space and WSIC hosts its own SAR Vetting Tool (SVT).

In November of 2012, the WSIC upgraded the NSI and WiWATCH training modules to new platforms. This new site allows for automatic grading and certificate generation. To date, WSIC has trained over 625 members of law enforcement, private sector security, emergency management, corrections, probation and parole, and police dispatch.

**Wisconsin's Silver Alert Program:** Since 2014, Wisconsin has used the Silver Alert Program to allow law enforcement to send alerts for those who are missing and who are 60 years or older with Alzheimer's, dementia, or other permanent cognitive impairments. Silver Alerts are broadcast to the media, businesses and public, law enforcement, Wisconsin Department of Transportation Dynamic Messaging Signs, Lottery Display Terminals, and Digital Billboards. DCI manages the Silver Alert Program, which utilizes the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network as the broadcast platform. The program continues its success in 2015, aiding in the recovery of dozens of individuals and providing a safety net for those at risk.

**Wisconsin Crime Alert Network:** DCI continues to manage the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). WCAN allows local, county, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to businesses and the public, targeting recipients based upon type of business and location. WCAN, administered through WSIC, is a vital tool for crime prevention, finding stolen property, identifying criminal suspects, locating missing persons, and notifying the public about potential homeland security threats. Wisconsin is one of a few states with a statewide crime alert network. With the implementation of the new Crime Alert Program, businesses and the public may now sign-up to receive WCAN alerts and Silver Alerts. To date, the WCAN has enrolled over 9,000 law enforcement personnel, businesses, and the general public. In addition, over 5,000 WCAN alerts have been issued and WCAN has played a key role in solving fifty-seven criminal and missing person cases.



**Combating Cyber Threats:** WSIC partners with DOA’s Division of Enterprise Technology and other government and private sector partners to provide for increased access to cyber threat information. In 2014, WSIC developed a cyber-specific distribution list to disseminate critical cyber information in a focused and timely manner to cyber professionals. In the past year, the DOA-DET and WSIC have contributed meaningfully to efforts to combat cyberattacks when and where they occur.

## WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury

HSC Alternate: Brian Knepper



### BACKGROUND

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is dedicated to protecting, enhancing, and promoting public safety and to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, federal laws that protect and enhance public safety and the natural resources of Wisconsin. It has full responsibility for coordinating the disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full-

range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin’s citizens and visitors.

The Department’s Emergency Management Administrator coordinates agency responses to emergencies and disasters. The DNR’s Law Enforcement Officers and the Bureau of Law Enforcement’s Homeland Security Coordinator assist local law enforcement efforts. The Bureau of Forest Protection responds to and provides for statewide assistance during forest fires. The Public Drinking Water Security Coordinator works with local public drinking water facilities. The DNR’s Incident Management Teams assist local units of government and other state agencies in responding to emergencies. The Dam Safety personnel coordinate responses to dam safety issues.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Information Sharing and Analysis:** The Department of Natural Resources uses WSIC updates to disseminate information statewide to its law enforcement officers. The DNR also uses the STAC, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center (MNJAC), Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) alerts, Wisconsin Crime Alert, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Homeport Information System, and Border Intelligence Unit (BIU) information published by the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to provide information to staff to communicate information from the field to each of these venues. The DNR uses a suspicious activity report (SAR) system to allow information to be shared between the DNR and other agencies.

**Public Safety:** DNR works with local governments, health officials, and federal agencies to implement the BioWatch Project. This project is an air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biological weapons attack. The DNR's drinking water program assists communities in updating emergency response plans and security vulnerability assessments for drinking water facilities. The DNR conducts tabletop exercises for municipal community public water systems. This project receives funding from the USEPA Counter-Terrorism Coordination Program. The DNR Security Team continues to work on facility security of departmental property. The Team identified needed enhancements to secure the safety of Department employees and the public who visit or do business with the department. In the last year DNR expended \$350,000 in enhancements. WEM and DNR are working jointly on a 24/7 Emergency Hotline Capability. A pilot project has received positive reviews and it is hoped that one Hotline Desk will be functioning within the next year.

**Ready-To-Respond:** The Department created the Emergency Management Team will facilitate a comprehensive and coordinated effort for prevention, protection, response, recovery and mitigation to emergencies and disasters for the Department. The Department Emergency Management Director coordinates the Team that is tasked to ensure policies adhere to the Comprehensive Emergency Response System coordinated by Wisconsin Emergency Management. The Bureau of Law Enforcement Homeland Security Coordinator serves as the Law Enforcement Lead in "Ready to Respond" activities.

The DNR has placed 6 Conservation Wardens on the Wisconsin Department of Justice's (DOJ) Tactical Team. The warden service has five mission-ready statewide teams, which provide response capability that is immediate and with well trained personnel. Increased participation in real events and exercises helps the department identify ways to improve its readiness for future responses. This past year, the DNR responded to a request for assistance from the Capitol Police in which DNR staff assisted in providing public safety and property protection over a period of several months at the State Capitol.

**Securing Wisconsin's Ports and Waterways:** The DNR is the state's primary marine enforcement agency and is part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee, Superior/Duluth and Green Bay. This allows the DNR and other governmental agencies to leverage resources and reduce costs while providing increased security. Such efforts enhance the expertise of individual agencies and merge their resources in a time of need. The DNR also trains with other agencies to practice merging these specialties into a force response package. The Department has two aerial Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) units located on planes in Oshkosh and Rhinelander. Both units were purchased through Port Security Grants to be used to improve port security in the Great Lakes. This equipment can also be used for search and rescue activities as well as law enforcement purposes around the state. DNR continues to host advanced boat operator training (NASBLA accredited) to federal, state, and local

agencies around the state. The training emphasizes high speed boat operations, boarding, and climbing ships.

**Firefighting (ESF #4):** In the last year DNR Forestry responded to 907 fires for 2421 acres in the State and committed personnel and equipment to the National Mobilization: 58 personnel, 5 engines and 1 SUV to 5 states (Alaska, California, Montana, Oregon, and Washington). Forestry participates in the Great Lakes Forest Fire Compact committing 27 fire fighters to Manitoba and 14 fire fighters, 4 engines, 3 tractor-plows to Michigan

**Hazardous Spills (ESF #10):** Department personnel participated in the development of the National Approach to Response Project initiated by the USEPA to respond to hazardous substance spills or releases as outlined in Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF #10) of the National Response Plan. DNR along with other state, local, and federal agencies along with private entities were involved in planning and exercising in 2 major spill exercises: Along the Mississippi River in La Crosse and on the Horicon Marsh. Personnel are also participating as members of an Emergency Preparedness Task Force for the Great Lakes Commission. The Department tracks or coordinates the response to an average of 600 Hazardous Materials Spills per year

**Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF #11):** In the spring of 2015, DNR staff participated in a multi-agency response to the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza affecting Wisconsin's poultry industry. Staff provided indirect support through incident coordination in addition to field and technical support concerning the composting of over 1.95 million carcasses, disposal of solid waste and disinfection wastewaters, and wild bird surveillance activities.

**Communications Interoperability- WISCOM System:** The development of the WISCOM system continues and the warden service is one of the first agencies to purchase trunking software that is required to allow operation on the WISCOM system for all of its mobile and portable radios. The DNR shares the use of its radio tower infrastructure so that WISCOM can improve communications interoperability at a reduced cost.

**Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) Program on Public Lands:** Due to public safety and property management issues the DNR has become concerned about the increasing amount of marijuana grows occurring on Wisconsin public lands. DNR, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and federal agencies, promotes programs to educate the public and agency staff on what to look for and how to report illegal or suspicious activity. DNR and Division of Criminal Investigation continue to strengthen their partnership and training sessions relating to these large scale takedowns.

**Emergency Response Capability:** The Department's 1,200 first responders are located throughout the state and represent the following programs or disciplines: spill coordinators, drinking water, waste water, hazardous waste management, air management, law enforcement, forestry (fire suppression), dam safety engineers, parks, fish management, wildlife management and Communication (public information).

The agency has four Region Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMTs) that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used to respond to "All Hazards" emergencies. They also assist in the coordination of mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup actions after windstorms throughout the State this year. They are also routinely used to respond to flooding incidents and utilized to respond to other emergencies. These teams along with other DNR operations work crews work with and for the local

units of government in tornados, floods, snowstorms, and other emergencies. The Department is co-leading the Complex All Hazards Type 2 Incident Management Team (IMT).

Each of the DNR's five regions has spill coordinators and dam safety engineers. Spill coordinators work with local spill response personnel, regional hazardous materials emergency response teams, USEPA, USCG, and the 54<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team (CST) to mitigate hazardous substance spills or releases. Dam safety engineers respond to actual and potential dam outages throughout the state. They are also responsible for dam safety and security. The DNR maintains an extensive equipment inventory that is utilized to respond to emergency situations. This includes, but is not limited to, pumps, generators, earth moving equipment, boats, ATVs, and other response equipment.



## **WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL**

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

HSC Alternate: Lieutenant Paul Wolfe



### **BACKGROUND**

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The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), in support of all modes of transportation, is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining the state and interstate highway system in Wisconsin. In addition, the DOT shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems including highways, public transit and other associated costs. The DOT

plans, promotes, and financially supports air, rail, and water transportation along with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

The mission of the DOT-Division of State Patrol (WSP) is to promote highway and public safety to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional, competent, and compassionate law enforcement and traffic safety services. WSP officers

conduct traffic and criminal law enforcement, criminal interdiction, and respond to and assist other agencies in the event of a civil disturbance, man-made or natural disaster, crisis, catastrophic or complex incident, and a variety of other emergencies or events that may exceed normal operations for those supported agencies. The WSP has a primary role in the protection of the highway system as a significant part of the state and nation's critical infrastructure and key resources. In addition, the WSP performs enforcement activities that focus on safety inspections and regulations of the motor carrier industry, such as ensuring the safe transport of radiological and other hazardous materials on Wisconsin highways. The WSP provides numerous specialized services to assist state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. These include information technology and communications capabilities to facilitate multi-agency interoperability, canines to detect narcotics and explosives, and aircraft for search and locate efforts, among others. The WSP Dignitary Protection Unit (DPU) provides protective services to the Governor, their family, and visiting dignitaries while they are travelling and in other circumstances.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Improve Information Sharing with Outside Agencies:** The Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) serves as an integral partner with other agencies to report and share information regarding suspicious activities, to provide situational awareness and to maintain a common operating picture essential for public safety and homeland security. This is accomplished by using the most up-to-date information technologies developed and implemented in a timely fashion and utilized by state, tribal, county, and local law enforcement and other agencies. The Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) platform, introduced and sponsored by the WSP in 2010 and subsequently developed to now include over 100 partner agencies, is currently used on a daily basis for multi-agency incident management and communications. In addition, MACH has been pivotal for efficient law enforcement response activities during significant weather-related incidents, potential civil unrest and planned events during the previous year. Continued upgrades to MACH and the Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) platforms are enabling agencies to more successfully mitigate potential information sharing challenges and enhance seamless multi-agency efforts. Development of the WSP Data Warehouse for the collection of law enforcement data and reports for availability to all participating public safety agencies in the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJS) Gateway is also ongoing. Along with these efforts, the WSP relationship with the Wisconsin State Information Center (WSIC) enhances expedient provision of law enforcement information for fusion and analysis. These aforementioned initiatives serve as important resources for investigating criminal activity and potential terrorist threats.

**Assist in the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:** The transportation system, including the interstate, other highway and road systems, is a vital element of the critical infrastructure and key resources in Wisconsin. The WSP serves as the primary traffic law enforcement agency in our state and is central to the security of this system to prevent and detect safety hazards and criminal or terrorist activity related to it. As a central component for facilitating commerce in all sectors, including the shipment of agricultural, manufactured and other products, tourism, and use by private citizens and visitors, the highway transportation system must be maintained as a safe environment for all travelers. The WSP provides security for the highway transportation system on a daily basis. It also assists with the security and protection of nuclear power generating plants, bridges, dams, high-profile public venues and other critical infrastructure and key resources within Wisconsin when called upon. The WSP continues to serve as an essential homeland security partner in providing law enforcement resources

during weather-related incidents, hazardous materials spills, radiological emergencies, large-scale flooding, civil disturbances, and potential terrorist-related incidents.

**Train and Deploy WSP Sworn Officers in Multi-agency Highway Criminal Interdiction and Homeland Security Efforts to Better Identify Potential Criminal and Terrorist Activity:** The WSP serves as the statewide coordinating agency for Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) within the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. In this role, along with other Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) efforts, the WSP works with partner state, county, tribal, and local agencies to reduce criminal activities on the highway transportation system that involve trafficking of narcotics, illegal weapons, and other contraband. The combined factors of intelligence-based policing, teamwork among law enforcement agencies and a focus on “All Crimes, All Threats, and All Hazards,” continue to disrupt and degrade narcotics-related crime in communities across Wisconsin. WSP troopers and inspectors conduct enforcement patrols and report observed criminal and other suspicious activities to key homeland security and criminal justice entities such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Customs and Border Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation. All available analytical resources are used to link enforcement activities with ongoing local, state and federal investigations from information troopers and inspectors receive on the roadside during a traffic stop involving narcotics. Specialized operational capabilities within the WSP Bureau of Public Security and Communications (BPSC), such as canines, aircraft, and technical reconstruction/crime-scene mapping are also available and utilized in conjunction with conventional patrol activities to conduct HCI activities. WSP officers made more than 4300 HCI-related arrests in the previous twelve months along with providing assistance in numerous multi-agency narcotics investigations.

**Improve Emergency Response Capability and Utilization of the Incident Management System:** The WSP is often called upon to respond to man-made or natural disasters, incidents and emergencies in addition to providing security for large-scale planned events. In this capacity, assistance is provided to county, tribal and local agencies using National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols and practices. NIMS type resource response packages within WSP include law enforcement strike teams, mobile field force units, a Force Protection Team (FPT), an Incident Management Team (IMT), and other configurations that have been continually refined and deployed for a multitude of response scenarios. This enhances efficient and effective response within Wisconsin and allows for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) deployments to assist neighboring jurisdictions when requested. The Incident Command System (ICS) framework is doctrinal to WSP deployments on a daily basis and is a key element in the Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) plan for responding to incidents such as snowstorms, hazardous materials spills, major multi-vehicle crashes, and others. The WSP participates in on-going training exercises in addition to actual incidents to improve its emergency response proficiencies and use of ICS.

**Enhance Statewide Communications Interoperability:** The Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM) is designed to enable public safety agencies at the federal, tribal, state, county, and local levels to more effectively communicate with each other during major disasters and emergencies, and in day-to-day operations. Developed as a result of combined efforts between the WSP and the Wisconsin Department of Justice, the WISCOM network now has more than 120 agencies using the system for daily communications. In addition, well over 20,000 radios are now programmed and entered into WISCOM for use during incidents and emergencies requiring interoperable communications. The WISCOM Site-on-Wheels (SOW), a mobile platform for enhancing interoperable communications at or near an incident location, has been successfully deployed during numerous

exercises and actual incidents or planned events, and has consistently proven effective for enhancing communications interoperability among agencies.

## **WISCONSIN CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION**

HSC Representative: Chief Steven Riffel

HSC Alternate: Chief Greg Leck



### **BACKGROUND**

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The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) was established in 1907 and is primarily a law enforcement association for police executives. The WCPA has over 700 members and provides educational and support services to all its membership, as well as the entire Wisconsin law enforcement community. The WCPA is dedicated to supporting and enhancing law enforcement services across the state. Through its legislative committee, the WCPA monitors all proposed legislation that affects law enforcement services or objectives. The WCPA Legislative Committee communicates directly with legislators to protect the interests of the Wisconsin law enforcement community. The Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation (WPLF) is a sister organization of the WCPA. This non-profit leadership foundation supports executive education and professional development by sponsoring

training conferences. In addition, the WPLF directly supports the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response Team (LEDR). LEDR responds when any Wisconsin law enforcement agency experiences a death of a law enforcement officer, regardless of the circumstance.

## **MAJOR INITIATIVES**

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**Specific Legislation:** The WCPA has worked towards the passage of legislation allowing law enforcement officers who are not acting in their official duties to carry/possess firearms in a school or on school grounds as a matter of homeland security. This is a critical security component because highly trained and skilled officers enhance school and children's safety in response to the numerous incidents in educational facilities within the country. On June 24, 2015, Governor Walker signed this legislation into law under 2015 Wisconsin Act 23.

**WCPA Chiefs Mentoring Program:** The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association has implemented a cost-free professional development program for all new Chiefs in the state of Wisconsin. The Chief's Mentoring Program matches veteran chiefs who have been trained as mentors with new Chiefs for a period of up to 6 months. These pairings provide invaluable on-the-job experience for new Police Chiefs and ensures continuity of operations within and across the state's law enforcement agencies.

**Legislation Affecting Law Enforcement:** The WCPA will continue monitoring new proposed legislation and to seek changes to existing laws that affect Wisconsin law enforcement.

**Law Enforcement Leadership and Support:** The WCPA provides both members and non-members access to cutting edge executive law enforcement training opportunities through sponsored conferences and seminars. The WCPA continues its support of the WI Law Enforcement Death Response (LEDR) Team that supports all Wisconsin law enforcement during times of crisis.

**Statewide Jurisdictional Authority Legislation:** The WCPA continues to work toward new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers to enhance homeland security.

# WISCONSIN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Fire Chief Bradley J. Liggett, City of Beloit

WSFCA President: Fire Chief Paul Nelson, Deforest Fire & EMS

WSFCA Past President: SMSgt Matthew J Davies, WI ANG CRTIC/CEF



## BACKGROUND

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Established in 1929, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association (WSFCA) has provided leadership, representation, and support for the Wisconsin Fire Service for eighty-three years. The WSFCA represents the interests of 864 fire departments in Wisconsin. The WSFCA is active in member leadership development, improving firefighter safety, increasing fire service all-hazards response capacity, improving life safety in the built environment, and being an indispensable partner in homeland security

mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan:** Working with our critical partners in MABAS Wisconsin and Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan was established in 2008. The plan supports Emergency Support Functions 4, 8, 9, and 10 of the overarching Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. The plan continues to be enhanced with the formation of important components that are integral to an efficient, timely, and sustainable response in the all-hazards environment. These enhanced components are:

**Wisconsin Emergency Services Academy:** The WSFCA promotes participation in the Wisconsin Emergency Services Academy, which provides opportunities for police chiefs to participate in extensive training. This training regimen enhances awareness in emergency settings and allows for improved understanding of the goals and priorities of first responders during emergency situations.

**MABAS** – Under Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter WEM 8, the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System has become the cornerstone of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. Over 90% of the state's population is protected by this mutual aid consortium. Fifty-one counties and the City of Milwaukee comprise a total of fifty-seven MABAS Divisions. The program continues to grow with the assistance of MABAS Wisconsin and WEM Fire Services Coordinator. WI and the WSFCA are working together on the development and delivery of Fire Ground Management education programs to improve incident commander operational situation awareness and decision-making.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS –

## WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HSC Representative: Administrator Brian Satula

HSC Alternate: Patrick O'Connor



### BACKGROUND

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Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through planning, training, and exercising, WEM prepares state officials, citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property.

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Federal Disasters:** This was the first year out of the last five without a federal disaster declaration.

**Wisconsin Disaster Fund:** The WDF completed the state fiscal year '14 with an un-obligated balance of \$193,575.44. On July 1, 2014, an additional \$711,200 was allocated to the WDF Program for an un-obligated balance of \$904,775.44. From July to June 2014, \$755,988.66 was provided to 31 municipalities and 2 electric Co-ops in 13 counties to reimburse their eligible expenses.

**SEOC Training:** WEM completed basic State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) training for internal staff and initiated training for state agency staff that is designated to serve in the SEOC. Training was provided to WEM staff on expectations for their primary and secondary positions in planning, operations or logistics this year. This training will be offered to state agency staff to meet our goal of three complete shifts of SEOC staff for long term operations.

**Hostile Action Based Nuclear Power Plant Exercise:** WEM staff, state agency SEOC staff, DHS Radiological staff and Pierce County staff participated in Prairie Island Nuclear Generating (PING) plant Hostile Action Based exercise with the Minnesota SEOC. FEMA Region V and the NRC are sharing much of what we did with other states as best practices.

**Ebola Support:** WEM provided assistance to DHS as they monitored and responded to potential cases of Ebola in the state by sharing information with state agencies, county and tribal directors, providing E-Sponder® support and coordinating state agency support.

**Milwaukee Civil Disturbance:** WEM elevated the SEOC to Level 3 to bring state agency staff into the facility to coordinate resources to support the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County. Emergency Police Services (EPS) coordinated to bring additional law enforcement in to augment the Milwaukee Police Department if requested. Milwaukee County requested the National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) to assist the Sheriff's staff secure facilities and be prepared to assist in civil disturbance control if requested.

**H5N2 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI):** WEM worked with DATCP throughout the outbreak. Prior to the event starting, WEM shared HPAI information with county and tribal directors based on events in other parts of the country. When the first site was confirmed in Wisconsin, WEM provided the Mobile Communications Trailer and a cache of portable radios to facilitate on-site communications.

WEM also worked with other state agencies on resource requests from DATCP. Of particular note, the National Guard provided assets from a chemical company to conduct decontamination operations on personnel and equipment leaving the hot-zone.

**SIMCOM 15:** SIMCOM 15 grew to a three day exercise this year, evaluating the communications connectivity of federal, state, local and private platforms. NORTHCOM partnered with WEM and the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) to bring a new dimension to the exercise and to stretch the players' capabilities to move information to designated platforms.

**Complex Incident Management Team (IMT):** The team responded to a request from DATCP for assistance during the HPAI outbreak. Normally they would receive assistance from USDA IMTs, but those were already committed to Minnesota and Iowa outbreaks. The Complex IMT provided assistance in planning and logistics until the USDA was able to send a team to Wisconsin.

**Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP):** WEM published an update to the state emergency response plan that helps coordinates emergency response from all levels of government, business, and volunteer organizations in the event of a large scale emergency that exceeds local response capabilities and resources. The plan includes a new Cyber-incident Annex, Radiological Annex that includes Hostile-Action-Based planning and support, as well as provisions for people with access and functional needs.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS – WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

HSC Representative: Maj Gen Donald P. Dunbar (WI HS Advisor)



## BACKGROUND

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The Wisconsin Army National Guard comprises nearly 7,500 soldiers, including headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout sixty-seven Wisconsin communities: the 32<sup>nd</sup> “Red Arrow” Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64<sup>th</sup> Troop Command in Madison, the 157<sup>th</sup> Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee, and the 426<sup>th</sup> Regiment Regional Training Institute at Fort McCoy.

The Army National Guard is one of seven reserve components of the United States armed forces. It is also the organized militia of fifty-four separate entities: the individual states of the United States, the territories of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Approximately 2,300 men and women serve in Wisconsin’s Air National Guard (ANG). ANG units include the 115<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing in Madison, the 128<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field, and the 128<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee. Additionally, the WING Joint Staff manages, coordinates, and provides support to military forces for assigned state and federal missions.

The Joint Force Headquarters of the WING maintains a Joint Staff to manage, direct, and provide support and interagency coordination of military forces for assigned state and federal level domestic operations. The Joint Staff leads all domestic military operations activity during times of emergency and ensures the unity of effort of any Title 10 military forces supporting crisis response.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES

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**WING Activities:** Throughout the fall of 2014, the WING Joint Staff, through Wisconsin Department of Health Service validation, trained and validated thirty-six Joint Healthcare Assistance Team (JHAT) members under the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) response protocol specified by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). JHAT members are poised to respond when directed by the Governor, through WEM, in a state active duty status as a scalable healthcare force package. The Wisconsin National Guard is sustaining the JHAT in an on-call status, prepared to respond to Ebola related requests for assistance anywhere in Wisconsin. Team members have been trained on general EVD medical knowledge, associated transmission routes, proper donning and doffing of personal protective equipment per CDC standards, and can either augment hospital staff by providing care to Ebola patients or sustain the patient load of the medical treatment facility by treating non-Ebola patients as directed by the medical staff.

The 54<sup>th</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) responded to an incident in Oshkosh, WI on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. The Oshkosh/Appleton HAZMAT team requested 54<sup>th</sup> CST assistance at a residence in Oshkosh where law enforcement suspected ricin was being produced. Two 54<sup>th</sup> CST members conducted an entry into the house to collect a sample for law enforcement. The sample was later confirmed as ricin. The suspect who lived at the house was later convicted for possession of a deadly poison, and sentenced to three years and four months in prison.

The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) deployed from December 20-24, 2014, in Milwaukee to provide force protection, security, and other requested assistance in order to assist civil authorities in mitigating the consequences of a civil disturbance. The CERFP deployed fourteen personnel to conduct cleaning and decontamination operations during the period of April 19 – May 17, 2015, to support the H5N2 Avian Flu Outbreak. Agency participants successfully cleaned and decontaminated over ninety-five vehicles and other equipment while deployed.

**WING Participation in Training Exercises:** The WING participated in numerous regional emergency preparedness exercises, including Vigilant Guard - Minnesota 2015, Patriot 2015, and the Crude Oil by Rail and Response Exercise 2015. At the Vigilant Guard - Minnesota training exercise in August 2015, the CERFP successfully exercised a one-day real-time response to a radiological event on an ore ship. These training exercises enhance preparedness for and response to potential emergency events. Patriot Exercise 2015 is a Domestic Operations training exercise that improves agency understanding of the policies and procedures essential to Joint Interagency domestic response. The Crude Oil by Rail and Response Exercise, as part of the National Exercise Program Operation Safe Delivery, was conducted June 10-11, 2015 in La Crosse, WI. The exercise advanced community preparedness, planning, and examination objectives and demonstrated the potential hazard of crude oil incidents.

The WING deploys a specialized chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear unit of 185 soldiers and airmen that reinforces medical, decontamination, search and rescue, fatality search, and recovery capacity in affected areas. The CERFP maintains capability through active participation in all major training exercises. In 2015, the WING improved decontamination capabilities through a dedicated decontamination trailer and vastly expanded communications through the Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC).

The 54<sup>th</sup> WMD-CST participates in at least twelve full-team exercises each year. Many of these exercises are held jointly with local first responders, and technical specialties such as law enforcement Special Weapons and Tactics and national agencies (i.e. Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program Team and the Federal Bureau of Investigation). These exercises address preparedness for chemical, biological or radiological (nuclear), or high yield explosive threats. The 54<sup>th</sup> CST also assists local municipalities with public safety missions at various events throughout the year. The CST members provide air monitoring equipment and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive expertise in preparing venues for tens of thousands of spectators.

In 2015, the WING participated in the State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM). SIMCOM 2015 took place as a three-day functional communications exercise facilitated by the DMA/WEM in partnership with US Northern Command and hosted by Winnebago County Emergency Management. SIMCOM allows the military and civilians to test interoperable and inter-agency communications during a strenuous multi-day exercise. In 2015, over forty agencies were represented with as many as 300 personnel.

The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (WINGRF) is a branch of the WING which, upon request from the Governor or President, provides an initial force of up to 125 personnel within six hours and a follow-on force of up to 375 personnel within twenty-four hours. The WINGRF continues to train key skills related to critical site security, vehicle searches, check points and roadblocks, and crowd control techniques. During the period from August 28-30, 2015, the WING fully validated the entire NGRF as mission capable through an exercise in full partnership with Waukesha County and the Waukesha Police

and Fire Departments. Over 650 WING members and 300 civilians fully integrated to learn and share best practices.

The WING also participated in Cyber Guard at the Joint Staff Support Facility in Suffolk, VA, which is a sponsored event by U.S. Cyber Command (USCC). The WING soldiers and airmen participated in Cyber Shield, sponsored by the National Guard Bureau at Camp Atterbury, IN. Each exercise consisted of a Joint Army and Air Guard team that exercised Cyber Network Defense Team (CND-T) actions and fundamentals on live, closed cyber ranges. Network defense strategies included support of DOD networks and a simulated civilian financial network. The WING maintains active relationships and partnerships with Arizona and New Hampshire units.

The WING continues to develop and sustain a ready cyber-enterprise to protect, defend, and respond to cyber threats to DOD Networks and to provide support to civil agencies and private partners. To this end, WING has established a 10-position CND-T which is expected to be fully mission-capable by 2017. Specific capabilities will include: vulnerability assessment and management, incident response, infrastructure support, network monitoring, threat analysis, all-source intelligence, exploitation analysis, and digital forensics. The WING continues to foster a close working relationship with the National Cybersecurity and Communication Integration Center - U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The WING is among a select group of states involved in a joint effort to develop and field a Cyber-Communications Common Operation Picture (CC-COP) designed to provide shared situational awareness, across all boundaries, to federal, state, local, territorial, tribal (FSLTT), and industry partners. This CC-COP will enhance our ability to plan, prepare, respond, mitigate, and recover from cyber-attacks or disruptions. The CC-COP is projected to become available to FSLTT and industry on October 1, 2015.

**WING Ongoing Partnerships:** The Wisconsin Joint Staff continues to participate in several Wisconsin Homeland Security Council working groups. These working groups include the Comprehensive Response Working Group, the Joint Service Working Group, and the Cybersecurity Working Group. Through its membership in these working groups, the WING promotes collaboration between state agencies, efficient coordination of military response to civil authorities' requests, and the development of cybersecurity capabilities.

The Wisconsin Joint Staff leads a multi-disciplined effort to ensure that the WING complies with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12), and reduces the opportunity for insider threat. The organization examined all soldiers, airmen, federal technicians, state employees, and contractors in order to validate compliance with HSPD-12/Department of Defense criteria for credentialing and having access to networks and facilities. Procedures were established to resolve issues or remove access to networks/facilities for any non-compliant individuals.

Throughout 2015, the WING maintained its partnership with Wisconsin Public Utilities. This partnership's vision is to develop a shared strategic approach to prepare, mitigate, and respond to large-scale electrical sector incidents which impact reliable and sustainable delivery of electricity. The team coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments and citizens. This partnership emphasizes the following areas: cyber, transportation-logistics, communications, and physical security.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

HSC Representative: Ellen Nowak

HSC Alternate: Andrew Kell



### BACKGROUND

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The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC) is an independent regulatory agency dedicated to serving the public interest. Since 1907, the agency has been responsible for the regulation of Wisconsin public utilities, including those that are municipally-owned. The PSC became a member of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2013.

The PSC's mission is to oversee and facilitate the fair and efficient provision of quality utility services in Wisconsin. Our vision is to be a leader in the state and in the nation by facilitating, promoting, and ensuring the availability of affordable, reliable, environmentally-responsible, and safe utility services. The types of utilities the PSC regulates include electric, natural gas, steam, water, combined water and sewer utilities, and certain aspects of local telephone service.

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

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The PSC supports the goals and objectives outlined in the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy by engaging in the following major initiatives:

**North American Electric Reliability Corporation Grid Exercise III (NERC GridExIII) Planning:** The PSC, along with other state agencies, participated as one Wisconsin state government entity in the NERC GridExIII in November, 2013, which simulated physical and cyber-attacks to the bulk electric grid. The PSC is now working with several other state agencies to participate once again in NERC GridExIII in November, 2015. These exercises will be led by the Department of Administration and the Division of Enterprise Technology (DOA-DET), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) will also participate. Initial planning efforts are underway, and exercise objectives will soon be established to build on participation from the last exercise.

**Utility Physical and Cybersecurity Protection:** Beyond planning for GridExIII, the PSC has engaged Wisconsin utilities over the past several years on their individual strategies and implementation plans for both physical and cybersecurity of their assets. The PSC continues to receive updated information from utilities as their plans are implemented, and the PSC reports relevant information to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council for purposes of Wisconsin government awareness and coordination. DOA-DET is taking the lead in developing critical infrastructure risk assessments in accordance with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, and the PSC will help coordinate this effort with utilities as well.

**Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Assistance:** WEM has instigated a state agency stakeholder process to develop scenarios that will test response capabilities to natural and manmade disasters in the state. The PSC is assisting in the development of a scenario involving an electric utility cyber-attack in particular. The scenario will help identify the risks and likely impacts of an

event that results in significant, targeted, power outages that last over a week. Results will be reported to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council and FEMA, and will guide the state towards efficient resource development in order to prepare for such situations.

#### **On-going Initiatives (2010-2015 and Going Forward):**

**Bulk Electric Grid Reliability:** The PSC directly engages Wisconsin and regional utility stakeholders to assess and improve the reliability of the electric grid. These efforts include regional transmission planning, peak demand and load forecasting, generation capacity requirement determination, planning for federal environmental regulatory impacts, and electric-natural gas coordination. The PSC and other state regulators have emergency contact procedures for real time events.

**Natural Gas Pipeline Safety:** The PSC pipeline safety engineers review utility plans and procedures required by safety codes. These engineers also observe on-going construction projects and implement a field inspection schedule to ensure compliance is observed at gate stations, district regulators, emergency valves, and bridge piping.

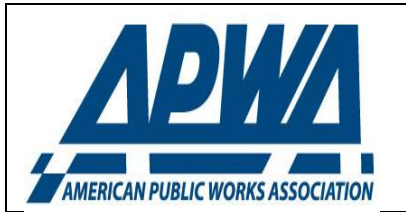
**Utility Emergency Exercises:** The PSC participates with other state agencies, utilities, grid operators, and federal entities in emergency exercises that consider scenarios of natural disasters, extreme weather, nuclear plant area evacuation, and terrorist attacks to the bulk electric grid. The NERC GridExIII described above is a key example of these preparedness exercises and will continue to be a biennial opportunity for stakeholders in Wisconsin and across the nation to collaborate and prepare for a coordinated response to a large scale event, including those which may arise through natural events or coordinated attacks.

**Coal Storage and Gas Supply for Wisconsin Generators:** The ability to store adequate amounts of coal as well as receive timely orders via rail is essential for coal generators and their role in regional electric reliability. The ability of combustion turbines to have access to natural gas and/or fuel oil for severe winter events is being explored with MISO (the Reliability Coordinator and Regional Transmission Operator) in its stakeholder process. Seasonal reliability assessments are being explored.

## AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION – WISCONSIN CHAPTER

HSC Representative: Bruce Slagoski

HSC Alternate: Christine Walsh



### BACKGROUND

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The Mission of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association (APWA-WI) is to provide a forum for public works professionals to share their expertise and experiences for the continuing development of public works that add value throughout

Wisconsin. The APWA-WI became a member of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2013.

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement:** The Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association is working in concert with Wisconsin Emergency Management's Comprehensive Response Group under the Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement. This agreement ensures the cooperation and coordination of groups necessary to best develop public works projects in the State of Wisconsin.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Outdoor Public Works/Parks/Building and Grounds Expo:** On October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015, the APWA-WI held its 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Outdoor Public Works/Parks/Building and Grounds Expo in Greenfield, WI. This event showcases new materials, technologies, and ideas and is an opportunity for members of the APWA and affiliated organizations to share their experiences and improve the provision of public works services in Wisconsin.

**Waupun Training and Equipment Expo:** The APWA held its 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Waupun Training and Equipment Expo on July 14<sup>th</sup> in Waupun, WI. This event provided members of the public and private industry to meet with members of the APWA to gain an understanding of the equipment and technical products available for purchase. This event promotes the sustainability and longevity of the APWA by making the best use of public equipment possible.

## WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY PARTNER AGENCY REPORTS



The Homeland Security Partner Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed partner agency reports have been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of Transportation System Development (DOT-DTSD)
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH)
- Department of Justice – Division of Law Enforcement Service

# SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER (STAC)

Sergeant Chris D. Brown - Director



## BACKGROUND

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The STAC, housed within the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) Administration Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is one of two fusion centers in the State of Wisconsin. The STAC operational area consists of the eight counties in southeastern Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Racine, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Jefferson, Walworth, and Kenosha. STAC operates under the leadership of the MPD and is a collaborative effort of all the partnered agencies providing resources, expertise, and

information to the center, with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. The STAC is committed to the appropriate, responsible, and legal compilation and use of criminal intelligence and investigative information for the purposes of protecting the people, assets, facilities, and infrastructure of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Threat/Fusion Liaison Officer Program:** The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), in collaboration with the Milwaukee Police Department Intelligence Fusion Center, has established Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) and Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Programs for law enforcement, emergency services, government agencies, and the private sector throughout southeastern Wisconsin to strengthen information sharing across the region. These Programs create a regional network of personnel by combining multi-discipline resources linked to federal and state assets to enhance emergency response capabilities and develop consistent protocols to provide a two-way flow of information. These programs provide law enforcement and affiliated personnel with the tools necessary to combat terrorism and crime where it presents itself.

**Nationwide SAR Initiative:** The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) is a partnership among state, local, tribal, and federal agencies. This initiative provides law enforcement agencies with a way to make use of the public's observational skills in combatting crime and terror. The NSI establishes a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) relating to terrorism. The STAC has utilized an "All Crimes" SAR program since beginning operations in September of 2006 and has implemented the NSI-SAR process in southeastern Wisconsin with the recent introduction of WiWATCH, an online presence for the ingestion of SAR information from the public. WiWATCH enables STAC to act as the principal recipient and collator of SAR information in alignment with the National Strategy for Information Sharing.

**Special Event Support:** Special event operations involved multiple levels of government (federal, state, or local) and multiple disciplines and specializations. The size and complexity of event operations depends on the size and nature of the event itself. The amount of support provided by STAC to special events depends upon the size of the event and the perceived threat to the event. The various products that STAC provides related to special events includes, "Dignitary Visit Notification," which come in the form of an email to affected stakeholders (i.e., Vice Presidential Visit), a pre-event brief, which is a two-page document that provides a jurisdiction with notification of an event and a brief assessment of the violence potential associated with that event, and Special Event Threat Assessments (SETAs), which are provided to convey potential threat information relative to a specific event.

STAC support for many events goes beyond the drafting of products. Depending on various factors such as the size of the event, the number of persons expected to attend an event, dignitaries in attendance, or threats, STAC will provide additional support. Support can include: Intelligence Operations Center, Field Support Team, Hazardous Devices Unit, Major Incident Response Team (this unit can provide a large number of officers to the field for crowd control or other law enforcement needs), Tactical Enforcement Unit (MPD SWAT personnel that are provided if needed). STAC supports many special events through its operation including visits from foreign dignitaries, political leaders, and media personalities.

**Infrastructure Protection:** STAC performs a variety of functions with respect to critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) protection. STAC Infrastructure Protection (IP) personnel assemble and lead teams that conduct threat and vulnerability assessments for CI/KR throughout the region. Despite the decommissioning of ACAMS by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, STAC IP continued to provide services to southeastern Wisconsin. In October of 2014, STAC was given access to the IP Gateway, the same system used by the DHS Protective Security Advisors and has renewed site visits within southeastern Wisconsin. Access to this gateway provides STAC with better insight into the operation and maintenance of critical infrastructure in southeastern Wisconsin.

**Hazardous Devices Unit:** The Hazardous Devices Unit responds to suspicious packages, hazardous devices, and the recovery of military ordinances and fireworks.

**Predictive Intelligence:** The mission of the Predictive Intelligence is to develop predictive models based on criminal intelligence with the purpose of reducing crimes of violence and disrupting recurring crime trends. The PIC works to proactively analyze problems before the tipping point when a problem becomes a crisis.

**High Tech Crime Unit:** Members of the High Tech Crime Unit are principal partners involved daily with the FBI Cyber Crimes Task Force, the Cyber Intrusion Task Force, the USSS Electronic Crimes Task Force, the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), as well as many other various Wisconsin Homeland Security Agencies. This includes participation in the creation of the Wisconsin Cyber Crimes Working Group and the Cyber Threat Intelligence Coordination Group. In addition, the FBI and USSS send our members to training and provide additional forensic equipment at no cost to our department. Through October 2014, personnel have completed 677 forensic examinations in support of criminal investigations.

**ATF Violent Crime Impact Team:** The ATF Task Force Violent Crime Impact Team is responsible for firearm investigations and recoveries. These investigations include homicide, non-fatal shooting, robbery, gang, and all violent crime investigations which result in arrests, search warrant executions, prisoner interviews, and debriefings.

**National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN):** The NIBIN Program automates ballistics evaluations and provides actionable investigative leads in a timely manner. NIBIN is the only interstate automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to most major population centers in the United States. To use NIBIN, firearm examiners or technicians enter cartridge casing evidence into the Integrated Ballistic Identification System. These images are correlated against the database. Law enforcement can search against evidence from their jurisdiction, neighboring ones, and others across the country. This program is one investigative tool accessed by law enforcement that allows each of us to share information easily, making all of us more effective in closing cases. Through October 2014, personnel have entered 1,483 cases; receiving 476 hits from previous entries.

**ShotSpotter:** ShotSpotter combines wide-area acoustic surveillance with centralized cloud-based analysis to provide a gunfire alert and provides the precise location of illegal gunfire incidents, notifying officers of shooting in progress with real-time data delivered to our dispatch center and directly to patrol units in the field. These alerts enable first responders to aid victims, collect evidence and apprehend offenders.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

Division Administrator: Dan Grasser



## BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) – Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) is composed of transportation professionals providing leadership in planning, development, and operation of safe, reliable, and efficient multimodal transportation systems. DTSD performs its activities in partnership and collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of State Patrol

(WSP), tribal, county, local, and private sector agencies. DTSD enhances the opportunities for economic development by incorporating local communities' needs and seeking input from diverse stakeholders.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

**Statewide expansion of field equipment and services within the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC):** The STOC is a traveler-focused, performance driven network of partnerships and technologies charged with monitoring, operating, and maintaining traffic management and traveler information systems on a twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week basis. The STOC acts as the hub of real-time and near real-time data collection. State-of-the-art field device technology and monitoring ensures the motoring public with the safest and most well-managed road system possible. The STOC also provides emergency response agencies with a single, toll-free number to report transportation infrastructure problems and traffic incidents that occur on state maintained highways. The following are major STOC initiatives:

- Deployment of field equipment throughout the State: The DOT-DTSD deploys a variety of equipment across the State of Wisconsin, including more than 300 closed-circuit video cameras to monitor state highway systems, nearly 300 freeway detector stations, ramp meters, portable changeable message signs, dynamic message signs, and Highway Advisory Radio stations. Altogether, these tools allow the DOT-DTSD to maintain safety and security for public, private, and government entities while using transportation and infrastructure systems.
- Extended Duration Incidents (EDIs): To establish a consistent approach for reviewing incidents that have the most significant impact on the state highway system, DOT implemented an EDI after Action review process. Best practices and lessons learned during each After Action review were compiled and shared with DOT's public safety partners.
- 5-1-1: Wisconsin's 511 Traveler Information System provides real-time information about events that may affect travel, which can be accessed primarily via the phone system, by dialing 511, or by visiting the [www.511wi.gov](http://www.511wi.gov) website. The system experiences significant spikes in usage, showing that it is highly utilized by the motoring public during weather events such as winter weather or flooding, as well as when there are major incidents on the state highway system. Motorists can also sign up for text alerts and emails for their customized routes. In 2015, a 511

Wisconsin Traveler Information mobile application was released for public use and has been downloaded more than 10,000 times.

**Expansion and Support of the DOT - Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) program:** The ETO program encompasses an all hazards approach and provides the structure for DOT's emergency responses. It is a coordinated, integrated, and performance-oriented approach to operating the transportation system and supporting functions during emergencies. Accountability is one of the cornerstones of the ETO program and it ensures that an emergency response meets DOT's policy, goals, and objectives.

A full-time statewide ETO program manager position is staffed at the STOC. The ETO program manager is responsible for: identifying training needs and conducting training programs to fill those gaps, maintaining contact lists and positional guidelines, completion of the annual report, monitoring federal homeland security and FEMA requirements, coordination of After Action reviews, and assisting with threat and vulnerability assessments.

In the interest of homeland security, the ETO program manager works closely with the Division of State Patrol (DSP), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, WI Statewide Information Center (WSIC), Wisconsin National Guard, Transportation Infrastructure Security Group, Comprehensive Response Workgroup, WI Emergency Support Team (WEST), WI Department of Natural Resources, and the National Weather Service.

Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMC) serve as DOT's first responders, 24/7, for incidents that involve state-owned infrastructure. RIMCs provide on-scene response support to public safety first responders. The RIMC responds as DOT's owner representative and actively participates in incident response and management. They improve the safety of first responders and the traveling public by monitoring infrastructure integrity and ensuring that proper traffic control measures are in place. Currently there are 88 RIMCs located statewide throughout DOT's regional offices.

The WI Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel (WisHELPer) are on-call DTSD staff with engineering and traffic operations backgrounds who respond to the SEOC to assist WEM staff and other SEOC-based agency representatives during an emergency. The WisHELPer work and coordinate with the State Patrol representative at the SEOC to fulfill the transportation related responsibilities contained in Emergency Support Function 1 of Wisconsin's Emergency Response Plan. During 2015, the WisHELPer guidelines were updated.

The ETO Program Self-Assessment Tool was developed and disbursed to DTSD and State Patrol regions. The tool was designed to ensure that the ETO program and associated response activities are meeting DOT's policy, goals, strategies, and objectives. Scoring was based on a scale of 0 to 50. The following average scores were registered in the following program areas: Preparedness (36), Training (40), Communication (38), and Response (36). Eight action items were identified to achieve improvement in those areas.

**WEM Duty Officer and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Training:** The DOT ETO program manager assisted in the development and facilitation of a two-hour winter weather preparedness tabletop exercise for WEM members with duty officer responsibilities. The exercise was conducted at the SEOC in preparation for the upcoming winter season. The exercise objectives were to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the responsibilities of the WEM Duty Officer during a severe winter weather event
- Evaluate the ability to conduct an initial assessment of a winter storm event in order to establish immediate incident objectives, strategies, and tactics
- Demonstrate the actions necessary for the Duty Officer to activate the SEOC at a Level 3
- Demonstrate the ability to identify and mobilize needed resources in a timely manner
- Assess the capability to effectively communicate between internal and external partners

**ICS-300 Refresher Training:** DOT has initiated a requirement that those DTSD professionals with ETO responsibilities attend a special ICS-300 refresher course if their original ICS-300 training was more than three years ago. The class is six hours in length and is conducted in-house.

**ETO Multi-Year Training Plan:** In coordination with WEM and other state agencies, collaboration took place on exercise planning, coordination, and execution to subsequently gain efficiency by leveraging exercise resources (e.g. facilities, equipment, planners and evaluators, and funding).

**Road Closure Authority Decision Tree and Procedure:** During the summer of 2013, the DOT DTSD and Division of State Patrol (DSP) worked collaboratively with WEM in defining the decision-making authorities and responsibilities should it become necessary to close segments of the Interstates or state highways during long-term emergency situations (i.e. winter snow storms, flooding, and tornados). This procedure was finalized in 2014 and is ready for operation in 2015.

**Participation in the Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) Meetings:** The Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) meets monthly and is responsible for guiding activities associated with the management of the ETO Program. The committee provides executive level guidance and direction and consists of representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD), the State Patrol (DSP) and the Office of Public Affairs (OPA).

**Development of Joint Division Command Staff Peer Exchanges (JDCSPE):** Participating in these peer exchanges were management representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) Central Office and the five Regional offices, along with supervisors from each of the seven State Patrol posts including Division headquarters and the Academy. The peer exchange provided management within the DTSD and State Patrol an effective forum for sharing best practices and lessons learned. These exchanges are conducted in the spring and fall of each year.

**Enhancing Statewide Communications Interoperability:** The Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM) was successfully installed in the STOC control room. The WISCOM system has allowed control room operators to communicate directly with incident first responders on the state highway system, including: State Patrol troopers, DTSD Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMCs), county sheriff deputies, local police officers, fire, and EMS personnel.

# WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE



## BACKGROUND

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The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides clinical, environmental, and industrial hygiene analytical services as well as specialized public health procedures, reference testing, training, technical assistance, and consultation for private and public health agencies. The WSLH is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; its scientists perform research and instruction related to public and environmental health protection. For more information, visit [www.slh.wisc.edu](http://www.slh.wisc.edu).

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Maintaining Testing and Emergency Response Capability and Capacity.** The WSLH supports Priority #2 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy through the following initiatives:

**Bioterrorism and Other Diseases of Public Health Importance:** The WSLH maintains comprehensive diagnostic testing capability, capacity, and proficiency for priority agents of bioterrorism, influenza, other respiratory pathogens including TB, foodborne and community-acquired agents of gastroenteritis, and vaccine-preventable diseases of high consequence (e.g. measles), as well as emerging pathogens such as Ebola virus, MERS, and Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68). Testing supports both outbreak response and laboratory-based surveillance, with many specimens submitted for further characterization from clinical laboratories and rapid testing sites.

The WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection Laboratory, the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, the Wisconsin National Guard 54<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team, and the City of Milwaukee Health Department Laboratory to provide integrated laboratory services for homeland security. These relationships cross both the biological and chemical terrorism arenas.

**Chemical Terrorism and Chemical Emergencies:** The WSLH maintains clinical testing capability for more than forty Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) specified threat agents. In 2015, redundant instrument availability was maintained, and new staff completed training to maintain capacity. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in two exercises during the past year, including one surge exercise requiring 24/7 testing spanning two days. The exercise required testing 500 urine samples for arsenic. The WSLH completed this testing in twenty-seven hours. A second exercise involved testing for vesicant nitrogen mustards. In addition, an equipment loan program has been maintained to provide reliable field instrumentation and interpretation services to the Wisconsin Division of Public Health/Department of Health Services.

**Collaboration with Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response System Teams, the Wisconsin National Guard 54<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector:** In collaboration with the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response System Teams and Wisconsin Emergency Management, the WSLH has initiated development of a scene assessment and monitoring course for Type I and II state-asset HAZMAT teams. The WSLH also has an evaluation program for chemical unknowns and conducted training at the annual responder meeting. The WSLH also maintains a

collaborative relationship and regular communication with the 54<sup>th</sup> CST and the Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector, as well as the Wisconsin Poison Center.

**Public Health and Medical Systems Integration:** The WSLH supports Priority #3 as well as Priority #2 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy through the following initiatives:

**Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry:** In collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of Public Health/Department of Health Services, the WSLH continues to assist clinical and hospital laboratories in the implementation of electronic laboratory reporting. This enables these laboratories to quickly provide lab test result data for reportable diseases to state and local public health departments. The Division of Public Health can then more rapidly respond to diseases and outbreaks of public health significance.

**Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN):** The WSLH facilitates and maintains a network of 130+ hospital and clinical laboratories in Wisconsin known as the Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN). The WSLH sponsors activities such as regional meetings, technical workshops and conferences, as well as audio conferences that provide refresher training and technical updates for WCLN members. These events also provide opportunities for networking among laboratories, infection preventionists, and local public health department officials.

The WSLH continues to focus on maintaining current clinical laboratory contact information in our database and annually tests the WCLN communication system by sending out an emergency message to which the clinical laboratories must immediately respond. Rapid communication among WCLN members and health partners is critical to emergency response. The WSLH also conducts a twice-yearly exercise with the clinical laboratories that enables them to practice their skill in rule-out testing of possible biological threat agents. This skill is essential for a prompt emergency response to an overt or covert biological incident.

On October 13, 14, and 16, 2015, the WSLH Communicable Disease Division hosted three regional meetings for WCLN members, local public health department staff, and infection preventionists. The meetings opened with a presentation asking the question, “Are we prepared for the next public health threat?” A review and analysis of the lessons that were learned from laboratory efforts to prepare for Ebola and MERS led to a discussion of what more do we need to do to ensure we are prepared for the next public health threat? A three-year program to improve the culture of biosafety/biosecurity in Wisconsin laboratories was the focus of the afternoon for attendees. The discussion centered on risk assessment as the starting point in assessing a laboratory’s biosafety program. Laboratories were given a risk assessment tool and asked to begin improving their culture of laboratory biosafety/biosecurity by using the tool to perform a risk assessment of their laboratory. Results of the laboratory risk assessments will be reported to the WSLH for analysis. Laboratories were also encouraged to participate in exercises and drills that demonstrate biosafety competency in ruling out bio-threat agents and in packaging and shipping infectious substances safely.

# Department of Justice – Division of Law Enforcement Services



## BACKGROUND

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The Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement Services provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies, administers law enforcement recruitment and training standards, and acts as a criminal information reporting and exchange center. The Division publishes a monthly Law Enforcement Bulletin, which is disseminated statewide to criminal justice agencies. The Division is

organized into three bureaus: the Crime Information Bureau; the Crime Laboratory Bureau with facilities in Madison, Milwaukee, and Wausau; and the Training and Standards Bureau.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Interoperable Communications:** The DOJ is statutorily responsible for the oversight of the development and operation of a statewide public safety interoperable communication system and implementing the strategic vision of the Interoperability Council to improve all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin. The initial focus has been on improving interoperable voice communications which is an ongoing goal. Additional stages will make progress towards improving broadband capacity for data and video interoperability.

The DOJ is the administrator of the statewide interoperable communications system known as the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM). DOJ has a provisional agreement with the State Patrol for the technical administration of WISCOM equipment. DOJ facilitates the shared governance of the system through the representative Statewide System Management Group, a subcommittee of the Interoperability Working Group. The Council Statewide System Management Group assists counties and agencies that wish to use WISCOM for all their daily radio traffic. They also provide support, training, and technical assistance for WISCOM users and administer all user fees and contracts that fund the maintenance and operations of the system.

The Interoperability Council and DOJ are central in the administration of communications unit (COMU) training. These training exercises apprise emergency responders of the best practices and procedures common to radio communication during hazard emergency operations. This knowledge helps communications unit personnel work within the Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structure with standardized operational and technical procedures.

**Supporting the work of the Interoperability Council:** The Interoperability Council provides leadership and strategic vision on the improvement of all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin and is the primary statewide planning and governance body for communications interoperability in Wisconsin. Members of the Interoperability Council represent key state and local stakeholders, and are appointed by the Governor. The Interoperability Council has several responsibilities set out in State statute and has established four subcommittees to address particular communications issues.

The Interoperability Council has accepted a revised Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), written by the DOJ in consultation with the public safety community, as the shared strategic vision of Wisconsin's interoperable communications efforts. The Interoperability Council and DOJ have also embraced a shared governance approach to encourage widespread support for achieving statewide

interoperability by identifying and addressing the concerns, perspectives, and any unique circumstances of the jurisdictions and organizations that will benefit most from interoperability.

**Improving Justice Information Sharing Capacity Among State and Local Public Safety and Justice Agencies:** The DOJ has primary responsibility for carrying out the state coordination of automated justice information systems among state and local criminal justice agencies (Wis. Stats. § 16.971(9)). The DOJ's Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program provides a statewide strategic vision of justice information sharing as well as innovative technical solutions, such as the Justice Gateway and Workflow Services, that improve information sharing between law enforcement and justice agencies, and the flow of electronic information through the justice system.

Many systems scattered between state and local agencies make coordinating and sharing justice information difficult but essential. The Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time. The Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement and facilitates information sharing and collaboration across geographical and organizational boundaries. Authorized users can customize search criteria to quickly access contact, arrest, investigation, and case records for a given individual. With a single search, a user can access 10.3 million (and growing) data point records from circuit courts, 71 district attorney offices, 210 local law enforcement agencies, Wisconsin State Patrol, and DNR Conservation Wardens. The Justice Gateway is also the mechanism by which Wisconsin law enforcement agencies contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEx) system.

The Workflow Services is designed to support many different types of information exchanged securely over authenticated internet connections. The intent of Workflow Services is to streamline the processing of criminal justice records across multiple agencies. By providing a central hub for integration, Workflow Services allows agencies to implement information exchanges faster and at a lower cost than alternatives requiring multiple point-to-point exchanges. Workflow Services is the umbrella term for the WIJIS information sharing/exchange platform that facilitates the flow of electronic information and documents among criminal justice agencies.

For example, the Workflow Services application, eCitations, supports the secure exchange of electronic citations originated by law enforcement agencies. Workflow Services routes citations to the courts, prosecutors, local municipal court systems, and multiple tracking/reporting databases, based on business routing rules established by the users of the system.

The eCitations application has eliminated duplicative data entry of citation information. Prior to eCitations, each court, district attorney office, and the Department of Transportation (DOT) had to manually key-in information for each citation. The eCitations application has enabled DOT to satisfy federal requirements for posting convictions on driving records within ten days of adjudication. Currently, two-thirds of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies, including the State Patrol, submit electronic traffic citations via eCitations. DOT is working with the remaining one-third of law enforcement agencies to begin using DOT's TRACS 10 software, resulting in most of the State's one million annual traffic citations will be submitted electronically.

## WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY WORKING GROUPS



The Homeland Security Working Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed working group information has been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Cyber Security Working Group
- Joint Services Working Group
- Information Sharing Working Group
- Comprehensive Response Working Group
- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Working Group

## Cyber-Security Working Group (CWG)

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>The charter of the Wisconsin Cyber Working Group is to stay abreast of cyber matters that may impact Wisconsin's citizens, businesses, and units of government. The Cyber Working Group advises the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council on matters that will improve the cyber-resiliency of Wisconsin's cyber infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Bureau of Investigation</li> <li>• Madison Police Department</li> <li>• Milwaukee Police Department</li> <li>• Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)</li> <li>• University of Wisconsin-Madison</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Homeland Security</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Justice – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC)</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• Wisconsin Educational Communications Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set the stage for a Comprehensive Statewide Cyber Awareness Program. October is Cyber Awareness month. The working group focused on developing citizen outreach programs through Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice.</li> <li>• Develop and conduct briefings for public/private partnerships and emergency managers. Facilitated two interagency cyber preparedness panel discussions.</li> <li>• Wisconsin continues to actively promote, develop, and coordinate in state, regional, and federal cyber exercises and collaboration exchange.</li> </ul>

## Joint Services Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>As a voluntary and subordinate working group to the Council, the mission of the Joint Services Working Group is to coordinate and collaborate to ensure a unified, efficient, and effective combined military response capability within Wisconsin when called upon to support civil authorities in domestic response operations.</p> <p>Working Group meetings are held biannually and liaison representatives from all military components within Wisconsin meet at various venues and locations to network and to share service component capabilities and resource data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• Civil Air Patrol</li> <li>• U.S. Coast Guard</li> <li>• Reserve and installation elements from the Army, Navy, and Marines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with all military components within Wisconsin and FEMA Region V. Members and representatives make presentations and elaborate on their specialized equipment, training, and resources, as well as provide a historical context to how and when they have supported domestic operations within Wisconsin.</li> <li>• Continue to refine working group roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• Work with reserve units on how they might be called upon and how they would be used and integrated if ordered to active duty in response to a domestic event. With the passing of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the excerpt from the Executive Summary regarding the "Authority to Order Selected Reserve to Active Duty," Joint Services Working group is working to further foster relationships with the reserve component. Continued collaboration in this manner will ensure greater synergy and unity of effort when called upon to support domestic operations.</li> <li>• Continue to pursue Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) opportunities for the WING. These training opportunities are typically associated with engineering units and consist of construction projects, road clearing, park expansion projects, and other clearing operations. These training opportunities require a need for community support that aligns with collateral skills training for a particular MOS/AFSC.</li> </ul>

## Information Sharing Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
The mission of the Information Sharing Working Group (ISWG) of the Council is to promote the timely exchange of information with interagency and interdisciplinary partners and to coordinate those efforts with the Council to keep Wisconsin's citizens safe.	<p>Core agencies represented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Justice - Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC)</li> <li>• Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)</li> <li>• Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A stakeholder letter signed by the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the Governor, and Milwaukee Police Chief Flynn was disseminated to all hometown security partners. This letter reinforces the importance of suspicious activity reporting and the role that first preventers play in their communities. Specifically, this letter includes training for particular disciplines and how to report suspicious activity in Wisconsin.</li> <li>• Coordinated the statewide launch of USDHS' "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) public awareness campaign.</li> <li>• Both the WSIC and the STAC have collaborated on the further development of the WiWATCH public portal.</li> <li>• Both WSIC and STAC continue to socialize the S4 concept during their Threat Liaison Officer and Fusion Liaison Officer training programs as well as through other public and private sector outreach.</li> </ul>

## Comprehensive Response Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
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<p>To develop a comprehensive response system that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and the Homeland Security Strategy. The workgroup will utilize the State's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to identify the capabilities, resources, and coordination necessary to respond to complex catastrophic incidents; consistent with the tenets of the National Preparedness Goal of creating a secure and resilient nation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Administration</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Department of Children and Families</li> <li>• Department of Corrections</li> <li>• Department of Health Services</li> <li>• Department of Justice</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Department of Public Instruction</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• State Energy Office</li> <li>• University of Wisconsin Police Department</li> <li>• Wisconsin Capitol Police</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Information Center</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Patrol</li> <li>• Private Sector representatives from Banking, Communications, Insurance, Petroleum, PSC, Retail, Transportation, and Utilities.</li> <li>• Badger State Sheriffs' Association</li> <li>• MABAS Wisconsin</li> <li>• Wisconsin Chiefs of Police</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• VOAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed and updated Winter Weather Response Plan, Spring Flood Response Plan, and Spring Fire Support Plan.</li> <li>• Expanded EMAC A Team membership to include DATCP and DNR</li> <li>• Deployed Type 2 EMAC A Team to Illinois to participate in CAPSTONE 14 exercise</li> <li>• Updated Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Completed State Capabilities Report</li> <li>• Participated in SIMCOM 14</li> <li>• Completed Highway Closure Policies, Procedure, and Flow Chart</li> <li>• Completed team member selection and initial training of Type 2 Incident Management Team</li> <li>• Completed training for Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC) for Cross Border (Canada) Mutual Aid support</li> <li>• Focused on the priorities of need and the coordination necessary during the first 72 hours in the following areas: Enable Response; Survivor Needs; and Restoration Started</li> <li>• Established 9 subgroups to identify and de-conflict the identified capabilities and resources of the working group.</li> <li>• Completed transition of the NIMS Advisory Group and the Interagency Group into the Comprehensive Response Work Group</li> </ul>
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## Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>Assist in the development of Wisconsin's infrastructure protection program through the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure, development of program goals, and advice on resource allocation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Department of Health Services</li> <li>• Public Service Commission</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• Department of Administration</li> <li>• Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Homeland Security</li> <li>• Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</li> <li>• Transportation Security Administration</li> <li>• Additional public and private entities, as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide subject matter expertise to WEM and the Homeland Security Council on the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure within the state. The working group includes the US DHS Protective Security Advisor, whose mission is to work with critical infrastructure owners and operators on identifying and implementing security measures at critical infrastructure. The working group does not have standing meetings but is contacted by WEM when coordination on particular critical infrastructure issues is needed.</li> <li>• Improve information sharing with our private sector partners through the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center's (WSIC) Fusion Liaison Officer program, as well as through a public-private partnership network that is being developed by WEM to share information and resources during disasters.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the US DHS on the development of a secure site that agencies can use share information and coordinate assessments and site visits to critical infrastructure. This will increase efficiency and reduce the duplication of effort. The site is under development.</li> <li>• In 2014, the US DHS discontinued use of the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) and transitioned to a new system. State administrators received training on this new system, IP Gateway, in September 2014.</li> </ul>

## Partner Working Groups



The Homeland Security Partner Working Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed partner working group information has been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Interoperability Council
- Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee

## Interoperability Council

Vision	Membership	Comments
<p>To achieve public safety voice and data interoperable communications between federal, tribal, state agency, and local public safety responders and their public safety answering points, emergency operating centers, and incident command posts.</p> <p>“Interoperability” means the ability of public safety agencies to communicate with each other and with agencies and by means of radio or associated communications systems, including the exchange of voice, data, or video communications on demand and in real time, as needed and authorized.</p>	<p>Statutory members appointed by the Governor include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief of Police</li> <li>• Sheriff</li> <li>• Chief of a fire department</li> <li>• Director of Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>• Local government elected official</li> <li>• Local emergency management director</li> <li>• Representative of a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state</li> <li>• Hospital representative</li> <li>• Local health department representative</li> <li>• One other person with relevant experience or expertise in interoperable communications</li> </ul> <p>Statutory agency heads or their designees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attorney General</li> <li>• Adjutant General</li> <li>• Secretary of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Secretary of Transportation</li> <li>• Representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of Information Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify types of agencies and entities (public works and transportation agencies, hospitals, and volunteer emergency services), in addition to public safety agencies, in a statewide public safety interoperable communication system.</li> <li>• Recommend short-term and long-term goals to achieve a statewide public safety interoperable communication system.</li> <li>• Recommend and periodically review a strategy and timeline for achieving the long/short term goals including objectives for local units of government.</li> <li>• Assist the Department of Justice (DOJ) in identifying and obtaining funding to implement a statewide public safety interoperable communication system.</li> <li>• Advise the DOJ and the Department of Military Affairs on allocating funds, including those available for homeland security, for the purpose of achieving the long/short term goals.</li> <li>• Make recommendations to DOJ on all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical and operational standards for public safety interoperable communication systems.</li> <li>○ Guidelines and procedures for using public safety interoperable communication systems.</li> <li>○ Minimum standards for public safety interoperable communication systems, facilities, and equipment used by dispatch centers.</li> <li>○ Certification criteria for persons who operate public safety interoperable communication systems for dispatch centers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee

Charter	Membership	Comments
Guide and advise Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Badger State Sheriffs' Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Chiefs of Police</li> <li>• Wisconsin EMS Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• WI Tribal Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster</li> <li>• SE WI Homeland Security Partnership</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Department of Health Services</li> <li>• Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation</li> <li>• Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Department of Children and Families</li> <li>• Department of Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance and input to DMA/WEM on establishing priorities for funding.</li> <li>• Read summary reports about progress of grant funded projects and budgets.</li> <li>• Assist with drafting proposals for funding by working with the constituent groups the member represents.</li> <li>• Reach out to constituent groups for input and to share information about DMA/WEM's funding process.</li> </ul>

## Priorities, Goals, and Objectives



In 2015, the HSC developed the 2015-2019 Homeland Security Strategy. The 2015-2019 Homeland Security Strategy identified four priorities with several goals and objectives which support the respective priority. The four priorities include:

- Priority 1: Cyber Security
- Priority 2: Preventing and Protecting Against Terrorist Threats
- Priority 3: Catastrophic Incident Response and Recovery
- Priority 4: Sustainment of Capabilities Built Through Long-Term Investments

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy is a collaborative interagency effort to chart the direction of Wisconsin's homeland security from 2015-2019. It focuses on prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. The Strategy is guided by homeland security issues and creates a framework for the allocation of state and federal resources.

The following agencies are responsible for implementing the Strategy:

- Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)
- Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)
- Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP)

This annual report provides a review of these objectives and their projected completion dates. To create this review, agencies were asked to issue self-assessments and offer commentary when appropriate.

**Progress symbols:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ● | Completed   |
| ◐ | Partially Completed   |
| ○ | Planning Phase/Starting Phase   |
| ⦿ | Ongoing (a repetitive process in flux with regular reviews; no designated end date) |

**Please note:** The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 2015-2019 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy (located at <http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov>) outline of Priorities and Goals from the State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy

## Priorities

**Priority 1: Cyber Security**

- Goal 1.1: Develop a Cyber Disruption Plan that leverages public/private response partnerships for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.
- Goal 1.2: Develop a state/local/tribal cyber response capability that uses a whole community approach to provide mutual aid to Wisconsin's governmental organizations in a cyber-incident.
- Goal 1.3: Improve the quality and timeliness of information sharing related to cyber-incidents and response.
- Goal 1.4: Improve awareness of cyber threats and response issues statewide through a communication program that leverages information sources from all levels of government and the private sector to provide timely, accurate information to the public.
- Goal 1.5: Develop a social media policy for state employees.
- Goal 1.6: Develop chip-enabled state ID cards that allow multi-factor authentication for all state employees.

**Priority 2: Preventing and Protecting Against Terrorist Threats**

- Goal 2.1: Maintain a high-quality statewide intelligence Information sharing and analysis capability that continues to expand outreach to non-law enforcement partners while protecting privacy and civil liberties.
- Goal 2.2: Protect critical infrastructure by working with key partners across government and business in key lifeline sectors to enhance business continuity and recovery plans.
- Goal 2.3: Building upon previous experience with H1N1 and the Ebola outbreak develop and standardize a statewide infectious disease response plan.

### **Priority 3: Catastrophic Incident Response and Recovery**

- Goal 3.1: Improve the state’s capability to mobilize resources in support of local emergency response within the first 72 hours of an incident.
- Goal 3.2: Build public health and medical emergency response capacity through development of regional health care coalitions. Support planning and training for public health and medical response to all-hazards emergency events.
- Goal 3.3: Improve community resilience and recovery by strengthening public/private partnerships, increasing community preparedness, and implementing a long-term recovery plan.
- Goal 3.4: Coordinate efforts among DATCP, USDA, and the agriculture community in order to maximize the effectiveness of response to an agriculture-related event. Evaluate newly emerging trends relating to natural or human-caused threats.

### **Priority 4: Sustainment of Capabilities Built Through Long-Term Investments**

- Goal 4.1: In order to sustain response capabilities for first responders, including ALERT and Wisconsin Task Force 1, conduct Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant exercises and National Incident Management System/ Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) training classes and procure specialized training and response equipment.
- Goal 4.2: In order to sustain incident response / information sharing /resource management capabilities, procure and train on technologies for communications interoperability, credentialing, and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) information management systems.

## Goals

**Goal 1.1: Develop a Cyber Disruption Plan that leverages public/private response partnerships for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery. The plan will contain the following elements:**

*Lead Agency: DET*

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.1.1	Conduct risk assessments with cooperating critical infrastructure and key resource (CIKR) partners to identify vulnerabilities to cyber-attack.		Begin by December 31, 2015, Complete by December 31, 2018	
Objective 1.1.2	Create specific plans, as annexes to the prospective Cyber Disruption Plan, for the prevention and mitigation of, response to, and recovery from cyber disruption events affecting cooperating critical infrastructure owners and operators.		December 31, 2016	
Objective 1.1.3	Establish a pilot program to improve situational awareness and a cyber-response governance structure among cooperating critical infrastructure owners and operators through enhanced communications and collaboration regarding cyber threats.		June 30, 2016	
Objective 1.1.4	Complete training for key staff and exercise the communication and response plans annually.		June 30, 2017 and Annual	

## Goal 1.2: Develop a state/local/tribal cyber response capability that uses a whole community approach to provide mutual aid to Wisconsin's governmental organizations in a cyber-incident.

Lead Agencies: DET, WEM, WING

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.2.1	Establish staffing for three cyber response teams, each consisting of a minimum of ten volunteer cyber-security personnel trained on Certified Incident Handling Engineer courses, in accordance with NIST SP 800-61, Revision 2, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide." The teams provide a capability to assist local governments mitigate, respond, and recover from a significant cyber incident.		December 31, 2015	
Objective 1.2.2	Develop a comprehensive training plan that establishes team training standards and includes the completion of individual training courses and section exercises in 2016, and team-based training drills in 2017. Team drills will integrate the Wisconsin National Guard Cyber Network Defense (CND) team.		December 31, 2015 for plan, Training 2016, Drills 2017	
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a National Guard capability additive to the CND team, in collaboration with the National Guard Bureau to leverage the community presence and expandable capacity of Guard units.		December 31, 2018	WI CDN-T has filled nine of ten authorized positions. The team conducted training in Cyber Shield in March 2015, and Cyber Guard in June 2015. In 2015 the WING and Public Utilities Partnership Team formed a CYBER working group to identify opportunities for collaboration.
Objective 1.2.4	Conduct a full-scale, inter-team, cyber response exercise that includes public and private participation and tests a disruption of one of Wisconsin's CIKR sectors. The exercise will be conducted jointly with the Wisconsin National Guard CND team. The exercise will validate published procedures for the deployment of National Guard and State of Wisconsin assets in response to a cyber-incident.		December 31, 2018	

## Goal 1.3: Improve the quality and timeliness of information sharing related to cyber incidents and response.

Lead Agency: DET, DMA, WSIC, WI-CWG

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.3.1	Develop a cyber-incident response standard operating procedure (SOP) that defines protocols for incident handling and reporting, sets guidelines for communicating with outside parties regarding incidents, and establishes policies and procedures for the cyber response teams. This will include standard RFI/CCIR for the Adjutant General as the state's senior cyber official.		June 30, 2016	
Objective 1.3.2	Speed the notification process by disconnecting analysis from notification, and establish a time frame for mandatory exception reporting that uses specific formats for incident notification and law enforcement activities.		June 30, 2017	
Objective 1.3.3	Establish protocols to encourage information sharing among private sector partners and assure that information is protected, consistent with state law.		December 31, 2015	
Objective 1.3.4	Create and maintain a Cyber Liaison Officer (CLO) program, similar to the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) and Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) programs. This program, once functional, will greatly expand cyber information sharing capabilities and increase situational awareness.		June 30, 2016	



**Goal 1.4: Improve awareness of cyber threats and response issues statewide through a communication program that leverages information sources from all levels of government and the private sector to provide timely, accurate information to the public.**

*Lead Agencies: DET, WEM, WI-CWG*

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.4.1	Make a progressive program of cyber training available to emergency responders, appropriate to each discipline, and integrate federal and state-sponsored cyber training into the WEM training portal.		June 30, 2016	
Objective 1.4.2	Develop a Wisconsin taxonomy of information and sources, as well as a process to monitor and maintain current information on a state web portal. This may include employing web scraping and data collection techniques to aggregate fully-attributed cyber-related information through a web state portal.		June 30, 2016	
Objective 1.4.3	Provide analytics to assess the effectiveness of the information feeds on the state web portal.		December 31, 2017	
Objective 1.4.4	Hold a Statewide Cyber Summit to provide a forum for sharing information and best practices within the cyber-security professional community.		Annual	



## Goal 1.5: Develop a social media policy for state employees.

Lead Agency: DOA

Objective 1.5.1	Assure that official state web and social media sites are reviewed annually to assure compliance with policy.		December 31, 2016
Objective 1.5.2	Develop training to assure all state employees understand how to mitigate professional, personal, and family exposure by sharing best practices on how to configure social media sites.		December 31, 2016

## Goal 1.6: Develop chip-enabled state ID cards that allow multi-factor authentication for all state employees.

Lead Agencies: DOA, WEM

Objective 1.6.1	Establish one state standard for all state employees that utilizes chip-enabled multi-factor authentication for network access.		December 31, 2018
Objective 1.6.2	Assure network access cards are also compliant with credentialing programs for all state employees connected with Emergency Response.		December 31, 2018

## Goal 2.1: Maintain a high-quality statewide intelligence information sharing and analysis capability that continues to expand outreach to non-law enforcement partners while protecting privacy and civil liberties.

Lead Agencies: WSIC, STAC

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.1.1	In order to protect privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, all compilation, utilization, and dissemination of personal data by WSIC and STAC will conform to the requirements of applicable state and federal laws and regulations, and will receive annual privacy training by June 30 of each year.		Annual	
Objective 2.1.2	Expand the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) and Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) programs by adding 125 active members each year.		Annual	
Objective 2.1.3	Increase the number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) by ten each year, through T/FLO training, online Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) training, and topical briefs and seminars. This training will also improve the quality of SAR information, resulting in a 10% increase each year in the number of SARs accepted into eGuardian.		Annual	
Objective 2.1.4	Add staffing resources to expand information sharing and analysis within the cyber-security and public health areas. Research new processes on trends such as, but not limited to, human trafficking, financial crimes, heroin, and gangs.		June 30, 2016	
Objective 2.1.5	Participate in two exercises and six trainings per year, reviewing and implementing identified corrective actions in order to evaluate and improve baseline capabilities.		Annual	
Objective 2.1.6	Exceed the national average on the annual Baseline Capabilities Assessment, reflecting a high level of capability to collect, analyze, and share information among partners, including but not limited to, RISS, HIDTA, JTTF, and other fusion centers across the national network.		Annual	


## Goal 2.2: Protect critical infrastructure by working with key partners across government and business in key lifeline sectors to enhance business continuity and recovery plans.

*Lead Agencies: DOA, WEM, SEO*

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.2.1	Enter all major state agency continuity plans into a shared software application in order to de-conflict resource allocation and manage annual updates, training and exercising of the plans. Explore the feasibility of the state sharing the software application to local units of government.		December 31, 2016	On-Going; Currently in the initial implementation phase.
Objective 2.2.2	Conduct at least three annual workshops to provide outreach to private sector partners regarding business continuity, disaster preparedness, and supply chain assurance.		Annual	Three public-private workshops have been scheduled for 2015.
Objective 2.2.3	Develop an emergency refueling plan for long-term energy outages that identifies approximately 100 generator-ready refueling facilities statewide, and a statewide contract to obtain generators in an emergency.		April 30, 2017	The SEO issued a grant for generator hook-ups and received approximately thirty applications. Project implementation will begin as soon as awards are reviewed and approved.
Objective 2.2.4	Assure that each state agency conducts annual COOP/COG exercises and reports compliance to the DOA, which has state lead for COOP/COG assurance.		Annual	As of November 15, 2015, 19 of 30 state agencies have conducted their annual exercise. The DOA is working with the remaining agencies to bring them up to date.




## Goal 2.3: Building upon previous experience with H1N1 and the Ebola outbreak, develop and standardize a statewide infectious disease response plan.

Lead Agencies: DHS, WEM, WING

Objective 2.3.1	Assure lessons learned from the Ebola outbreak are consolidated with previous H1N1 preparation plans.		December 31, 2015	<p>In Progress</p> <p>Final surveys of internal and external partners are being conducted to identify best practices. Key informant interviews have been completed. A draft After Action Report is being written. An internal sharepoint site for future infectious disease responses is being improved and archived, and a playbook of standard operating procedures is being developed. A review of previous pandemics, and an assessment of current plans is also being undertaken.</p>
Objective 2.3.2	Develop an infectious disease plan that includes lead hospitals, equipment needs/stockpiles, transportation, waste management, and capacity, including the Wisconsin National Guard.		June 30, 2016	<p>In Progress</p> <p>A concept of operations plan is being finalized for Ebola. Much of the content of that plan will be applicable for the hazards emerging infectious disease plan.</p> <p>NLT September 30, 2015, the WING will establish a Joint Health Assistance Team Force Package to augment state medical response capability.</p>
Objective 2.3.3	Develop a bi-annual exercise program that includes table-top and practical events on an alternating basis. These should be conducted regionally and statewide to assure mutual understanding and familiarization.		June 30, 2016 and Annual	<p>In Progress</p> <p>Exercise design for seven regional healthcare coalition exercises will begin in September. Partners are currently being identified to be involved in the planning. Exercises will be conducted in the spring of 2016</p> <p>The WING participated in BAT 2015 functional exercise in collaboration with five milwaukee area hospitals. The WING will participate in BAT 2016 full scale exercise.</p>





### Goal 3.1: Improve the state's capability to mobilize resources in support of local emergency response within the first 72 hours of an incident.

Lead Agencies: WEM, DMA, DNR

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.1.1	Develop a resource mobilization plan to identify, coordinate, and de-conflict resource needs among jurisdictions and between disciplines. Update the plan annually.		September 30, 2016	The Comprehensive Response Workgroup determined resource requirements for the first eight hours and is de-conflicting requests.
Objective 3.1.2	Establish a single, integrated, 24-hour state emergency hotline, consolidating existing resources, to provide a source for coordinating local requests for assistance and improved state situational awareness.		June 30, 2017	
Objective 3.1.3	Conduct training on state resource capabilities and the deployment process in all six WEM regions annually; conduct at least one all-hazards functional exercise per year that tests the state's capability to coordinate local resource needs by multiple jurisdictions through the State Emergency Operations Center.		Annual	Conducted the Tri-County Functional Exercise with an EF3 Tornado striking Jefferson, Walworth and Milwaukee Counties. Three separate SEOC shifts participated in the day and a half exercise.

### Goal 3.2: Build public health and medical emergency response capacity through development of regional health care coalitions. Support planning and training for public health and medical response to all- hazards emergency events.

Lead Agency: DHS

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.2.1	Formally establish seven regional health care coalitions, including the development of governance documents and the hiring of support staff.		June 30, 2016	
Objective 3.2.2	Develop health care coalition models for regional medical coordination that address mutual support, improve situational awareness, and use an operational framework that allows for a transition from crisis standards of care, to contingency, and ultimately back to conventional standards of care, during emergencies.		June 30, 2017	
Objective 3.2.3	Conduct at least one annual exercise per health emergency region to test coalition plans.		Annual	
Objective 3.2.4	Conduct at least two emergency-related trainings per health emergency region annually based on coalition needs assessments (e.g., Basic Disaster Life Support, Crisis Emergency Risk Communications, and Hospital Incident Command System).		Annual	

### Goal 3.3: Improve community resilience and recovery by strengthening public/private partnerships, increasing community preparedness, and implementing a long-term recovery plan.

Lead Agency: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.3.1	Develop a plan for a virtual business emergency operations center that will provide a framework for sharing critical information and resources with key private sector partners in a disaster. Train and test the plan through an exercise.		April 30, 2016 for Plan December 31, 2017 for Exercise	WEM has established a private sector workgroup to begin developing this plan.
Objective 3.3.2	Establish and maintain the capability to provide preparedness information to non-English speaking, and hearing-impaired residents, before and during an incident.		September 30, 2016	WEM has established contracts and procedures to use services for phone, in-person, and written translation during an incident.
Objective 3.3.3	The Wisconsin Recovery Task Force will develop a Long-term Recovery Plan, consistent with the National Recovery Framework, to assist individuals, businesses and communities to recover deliberately after a disaster.		June 30, 2016	The WI Recovery Task Force met in April to receive and update briefing from FEMA V on the National Recovery Framework and to select new committee chairs.





### Goal 3.4: Coordinate efforts among DATCP, USDA, and the agriculture community in order to maximize the effectiveness of response to an agriculture-related event. Evaluate newly emerging trends relating to natural or human-caused threats.

Lead Agency: DATCP

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.4.1	Conduct two agriculture emergency preparedness and response training exercises with local agencies, volunteer organizations, and private industry stakeholders.		Annual	
Objective 3.4.2	Participate in a functional and full-scale regional exercise with the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture to test unified command and update response plans covering a major food and agriculture emergency.		December 31, 2018	

**Goal 4.1: In order to sustain response capabilities for first responders, including ALERT and Wisconsin Task Force 1, conduct Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant exercises and National Incident Management System/ Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) training classes and procure specialized training and response equipment.**

*Lead Agency: WEM*

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 4.1.1	Procure the necessary resources to train and exercise to a level that allows the Wisconsin Task Force 1 to obtain NIMS Type I Urban Search and Rescue team status.		December 31, 2018	The additional resources to obtain Type I were six physicians, three engineers and a K-9 team. So far, two physicians have been added and trained, two of the three engineers were trained from existing staff, and the K-9 team has been added. Additionally, the team strength has been expanded to 115 to allow the team to operate on a 24-hour basis. Wisconsin Task Force 1 will be given an Operational Readiness Exercise test in Fall 2015.
Objective 4.1.2	Support equipment and training to maintain the capabilities of existing statewide response capabilities, including teams for Type II-IV incident management, ALERT teams, bomb response, hazardous materials response, and the Wisconsin Emergency Support Team (WEST).		Annual	The Type II IMT assisted in the DATCP response to H5N2 in April and served in the Command and Control cell at Patriot 15 in June. The WEST held two training sessions and participated in the Waukesha Tornado exercise in August 2015. The IMT's, ALERT teams, Bomb Response and Hazardous Material Response teams are scheduled to participate in MILES PARATUS in June 2016.
Objective 4.1.3	Provide no-cost training in critical emergency management and response topics, including Incident Command System (ICS) and hazardous materials, to a minimum of 3,000 emergency responders each year using certified instructors maintained by WEM.		Annual	During the training year, certified WEM instructors conducted 192 courses with 3261 students in attendance.
Objective 4.1.4	Support at least forty exercises annually at the county or tribal level. At least two of these exercises will include statewide or regional participation that test and improve collaboration among state, local, federal, and non-governmental partners.		Annual	Supported over fifty exercises that included the Tri County Tornado Exercise with Jefferson, Milwaukee and Walworth Counties, and the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Hostile Action Based exercise with the State of Minnesota and Pierce County.

**Goal 4.2: In order to sustain incident response / information sharing /resource management capabilities, procure and train on technologies for communications interoperability, credentialing, and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) information management systems.**

*Lead Agency: WEM, DOJ, DOA, DMA, WING*

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 4.2.1	Under the direction of the State Interoperability Council, implement the State Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), which is focused on four areas: Broadband, Land Mobile Radio, WISCOM and Next Generation 9-1-1.		Annual	
Objective 4.2.2	Procure, support, and implement a credentialing system for emergency responders. Add 4,000 new users to the credentialing system each year and expand usage across emergency response disciplines and non-governmental organizations. Assure the credentialing program is consistent and uniform for all state employees and compliant with network access requirements.		Annual	WEM has developed WICAMS (Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System) for credentialing first responders. There are over 8,000 first responders in the system. WEM is working with the State Capitol Police to incorporate this capability into the future state employee badge.
Objective 4.2.3	Implement a strategic emergency management technology plan that will upgrade the current system used in state and local emergency operations centers for situational awareness and information sharing. Systems will include enhanced capability for use of GIS, open source media monitoring, and status reporting.		June 30, 2017	WEM currently uses Esponder at the SEOC and provides it at no cost to counties and state agencies. WEM is also evaluating WEB EOC along with social media filtering software. The Mission Support Team is developing situational awareness tools such as story boards.
Objective 4.2.4	Establish and maintain a library of lessons learned and After Action Reports. DMA is responsible to collaborate with all agencies who participate in state exercises for After Action Reports and lessons learned following real world events.		September 30, 2017	WEM continues to host After Action Reviews and generate After Action Reports to share lessons learned.

## Wisconsin National Guard ChalleNGe Academy



The Wisconsin National Guard ChalleNGe Academy, located on Fort McCoy, is a 17-month program for at-risk youth (ages 16 years 9 months through 18) designed to intervene in the lives of these youth, producing graduates with the values, skills, education, and self-discipline necessary to succeed as adults. Academy cadets complete a 22-week Residential phase, during which the cadets can earn their High School Equivalency Diploma and change their outlooks and viewpoints on life and character. Cadets develop a Post-Residential Action Plan (P-RAP), a road map for their futures,

with the help of staff members assigned to each cadet. In the Post-Residential phase, cadets implement their P-RAP plans working toward their goals of employment, education, or military service. Cadets come from all socioeconomic groups and backgrounds, but must be at-risk youth as defined by the State of Wisconsin. Traditionally, cadets are high school drop-outs, habitual truants, expelled students, or students critically deficient in credits. Cadets must be free of drugs, mentally and physically healthy, not on probation, and not awaiting sentencing for, convicted of, or have charges pending for a felony. There are no direct costs to the youth or their families.

### Challenge Academy Successes (Classes 1-35):

- 3,099 Cadets have fulfilled program requirements and graduated into the Post-Residential Phase
- 2,557 of graduates earned a High School Equivalency Diploma: 84.8% Attainment Rate
- Over 3,500 Mentors trained statewide
- On average, graduates have performed 60+ hours of Service to Community

#### Residential Phase:

- 5½ months long
- Quasi-military environment
- Disciplined and structured
- Experiential learning
- Focuses on 8 core components:
  1. Academic Excellence
  2. Physical Fitness
  3. Leadership/Followership
  4. Health and Hygiene
  5. Life-Coping Skills
  6. Responsible Citizenship
  7. Service to Community
  8. Job Skills



#### Post-Residential Phase:

- 12 months following graduation
- Matched with a carefully selected, trained mentor to monitor a detailed Post-Residential Action Plan
- Meet regularly with adult mentor and put into service values and concepts learned at the Academy
- Monthly progress reports
- Actively enrolled in education, vocational training, or employed full-time or in military service

## STARBASE – Wisconsin

**Program Description:** STARBASE is a Department of Defense (DoD) educational outreach program designed for fifth graders and is meant to not only reach, but hopefully inspire, “At risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented” students to develop an understanding and interest in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematical (STEM) career fields.

Unlike more traditional academic efforts, the program’s cornerstone is a “hands-on, minds-on” philosophy where students not only learn about STEM concepts, but have an opportunity to apply these concepts themselves via experiments and activities. Classes spend twenty to twenty-five hours at the academy and cover subject matter such as physics, chemistry, technology, engineering, mathematical operations, and STEM careers. STARBASE Wisconsin is sponsored by the Wisconsin Air National Guard and has six full-time staff which includes a Director, Office Manager and four Instructors. They are Wisconsin state employees funded 100 percent by the Department of Defense.

The STARBASE Wisconsin curriculum includes Aerodynamics with hands-on experience launching rockets; Physics with experiments using gas propelled racing cars; Engineering and Electronics by programming Robots and designing a moon rover using current industry design software. During all the class instruction and activities mathematics is highly emphasized and applied.

The academy relies on military and civilian volunteers and resources to augment and customize the academy experience. Currently there are approximately seventy-six STARBASE Academies in the United States. Wisconsin received start-up funding in July of 2011 and launched “STARBASE Wisconsin” in April of 2012 in Milwaukee. STARBASE Wisconsin is ready to support 1,500 students per year in STEM academics.

**Why Milwaukee?** STARBASE’s goal of reaching “At-Risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented” students led to extensive research comparing academic achievement and economic backgrounds of youth throughout Wisconsin. Whether we looked at academic achievement alone or in combination with economic background or racial composition, the Milwaukee metro area was highlighted as having the largest target population.

**The STARBASE Learning Environment:** STARBASE – Wisconsin strives to provide students with an opportunity to learn about the STEM field and careers in the best environment possible. This environment is facilitated by providing quality leadership in the teachers and staff at STARBASE – Wisconsin as well as through clear communication between faculty and students. This communication establishes that personal education and maturation are key to the success of the STARBASE program.